INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR FHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913: REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO 290-- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 28 1928 ONE ANNA

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY 1928

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£165	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£ 64	£ 112
	B	£ 60	£ 105
	C	£ 56	£ 98

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	30Nov
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Nov.	14 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 „
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	17 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	22 „	30 „
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 Dec.
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 „	13 Jan.
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan	27 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	....	17 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
7th Dec.	Narkunda, ..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS. CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
28th Nov	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
30th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
1st Dec.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porobunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
3rd „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
5th „	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
12th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bugreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Captial	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore.
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shimonosaki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Harbhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1s July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Governmen Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms ... particulars
Apply to the:—
SECRE... Bombay.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)
HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed „ 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company
Only office to pay interest on claims.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	„ 82,74,000	„ 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 94,49,100	„ 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Financial Security absolute.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Wide choice of Policies.
- Low rates of premium.
- High rates of Bonus.
- Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *Bombay Branch:* **Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.**

INSURE WITH THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

The HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE L.D.
TRUSTEE—GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
NO SHARE-HOLDERS (ESTABLISHED 1891) NO CAPITALISTS

Claims paid over	Rs. 500,000
Insurance fund over	Rs. 400,000

COMPARE WITH OTHERS ITS GREAT AGE, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT AND ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST RATES
CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

A Sure Cure—
FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
The Atank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : : : BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
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Quarterly	5 0	6 4
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SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 30 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

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SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be said for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An EDUCATIONALIST MASTER of English and Sanskrit of exemplary character, national views and simple living; Jain preferable, as a Principal. Apply GOVERNOR Shri Atmanand Jain Gurukul, Punjab, Gujranwala.
A R1293

POST—ADVISOR TO CONTROLLER OF PALACES. Salary upto Rs. 15,00/- according to qualifications. Must be well up in the art of house furnishing, decorating and catering. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before the 1st December 1928 to the Private Secretaory to H. H. SHRI SEWAJ MAHARAJ DEV, Alwar.
A 31333

WANTED AGENTS on 10 per cent. commission for quick selling very cheap insecticide product Write for terms: CONNOLLY "KILL-IT" CO., Kusunda, E. I. Rly.

APPLICATIONS are invited from influential Ladies and Gentlemen from every town of India, Burma and Ceylon to SELL SHARES of a well established Film Producing Company on decent commission. Apply to Mr. BANERJEE, 40 Dum-Dum Road, Dum-Dum, Calcutta.

TWO REGISTERED NURSES trained Medical and Surgical from 1st January, 1929. Particulars from SUPERINTENDENT, Central Mental Hospital, Yerarda.

WANTED AGENTS for pure Nilgiri Teas. For particulars please apply to:—ALL INDIA TEA TRADING CO., Coimbatore.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

BOILER by RUSTOM PROCTOR, 18'+5"+120 lbs. pressure, complete with Chimney—Pump and fittings in working order for sale in Bombay. Apply ERUCH D. ENGINEER & Co., Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
81411

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. S. B. NADKARNI, of Nasik, Hindu Inhabitant has no authority whatsoever verbal or in writing of ourselves to enter into any contract of sale and purchase of Motor Cars or to offer terms thereof. The public is therefore hereby warned not to have any dealings with the said Mr. S. B Nadkarni as the Agent of ourselves. If, in spite of this intimation any dealings are effected with the said Mr. S. B. Nadkarni as our agent, we will not be bound by the same, the same being absolutely unauthorised.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1928.

For Aimila Automobile Co.,

(Sd.) H. C. MITHA.

31418

NOTICE

MR. C. V. THOMAS having left our employ Mr. L. H. Westwood-Axtell has been appointed Sales Representative.

G. CLARIDGE & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.,
Royal Insurance Buildings,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Caxton Printing Press,
Frere Road, Bombay,
Nov. 23rd, 1928.

31398

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 5047 of 1923.

ODHAVJI VALJI .....Plaintiff.
vs.
PREMSHANKER ODHAVJI BHATT .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land of Fazandari Tenure (The Fazandaris whereof are the Trustees of Bhaidas Sakhidas) registered by the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 7731, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 191, Girgaum Division, containing by admeasurement 134 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "D" Ward No. 738 and Street No. 1-3-5 and all which premises are situate at and on the Southern side of Kandewady Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded, on or towards the East by a passage of the cart belonging to Bhaidas Sakhidas, on or towards the North by the Kandewady Lane aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property of Vishwanath Jagannath.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DAYALJI & DIPCHAND, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1928.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31370

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 6th December, 1928, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Schools Committee's letter—Intimating that four Senior Members of the Committee retire at the end of the current Calendar year and (b) Election of four Members of the Committee.

2. Letter from the Administrator Apostolic, Archdiocese of Bombay—Requesting that the grant given by the Municipality to St. Catharine's Rescue Home may be renewed.

3. Letter from Messrs. Hirjibhoy K. Rajput and Manilal B. Talangporia—Regarding the admission of a student of the Depressed Classes in a Municipal Primary School.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

4. Recommending sanction to the cost of the work of relaying portions of the 9" and 12" water mains between Bazar Gate Street and Mint Road, required to be diverted being met from the grant provided for carrying out the Hornby-Road-Ballard Pier Scheme.

5. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter reporting the results of the verification of stores in charge of the Chief Storekeeper and line suspense stores in charge of the Hydraulic Engineer.

6. Giving approval, subject to the Corporation's sanction, to the contract entered into by the Commissioner with Messrs. Wright and Co., for the supply of liquid chlorine being varied as proposed by the Commissioner.

7. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter which forwards returns showing enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

8. Reporting that they have referred the Commissioner's letter recommending that the grade of the pay of the post of the Head Supervisor in the Conservancy Branch to Rs. 500-50-750, to the Public Health Committee.

9. Forwarding for information certain communications regarding the observation made by the Municipal Auditors on the system of preparing the weekly statement of Municipal accounts.

10. Recommending that Government be approached to undertake legislation for an amendment of the Municipal Act to give effect to certain proposals made in a report of their Sub-Committee for minimizing losses on account of irrecoverable bills.

11. Authorising the Commissioner, subject to the Corporation's sanction to enter into a contract with the B. E. S. & T. Company for the supply of electric energy for a period of five years for the various Municipal Air Compressor Stations.

12. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 2,200 to meet an excess in the cost of the acting arrangements made during the absence of Mr. F. R. Melville, Deputy Engineer on leave.

13-14. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (13) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (14) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTER—

15. Submitting certain particulars regarding the total amount of reduction made by the Schools Committee in grants to aided schools.

16. Submitting a report as to the desirability and feasibility of supplying milk to the pupils of Municipal Primary Schools during the recess hour at concession rates.

17. Submitting a report of the Special Attendance Officer about the progress of free and compulsory education in F and G Wards.

18. Reporting a complaint about the non-admiss[illegible] of a girl student in Municipal S[illegible]

19. Forw[illegible] statement of attendance [illegible] of the Schools Committee at meetings of the Committee and its Sub-Committees.

20. Submitting a scheme for taking school children on excursions to places of interest in the City and Suburbs.

21. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of a donation offered by the members of the Bai Gulabbai Haribhai Shah Memorial Committee on certain conditions.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

22-34. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity not exceeding (22) Rs. 127-10-0 to a retired Bigari in the Conservancy Branch (23) Rs. 126 to the widow of a savengering man in the Conservancy Branch, (24) Rs. 99-8-0 to a retired scavengering woman in the Conservancy Branch, (25) Rs. 129-8-0 to the widow of a halalkhore in the Conservancy Branch, (25) Rs. 126 to a retired Scavengering man in the Conservancy Branch, (27) Rs. 476 to a retired Maistri in the Drainage Department, (28) Rs. 128-4-0 to a retired scavengering man in the Conservancy Branch, (29-30) Rs. 128-8-0 each to the widows of two deceased halalkhores in the Conservancy Branch, (31) Rs. 126 to the widow of a deceased scavengering man in the Conservancy Branch, (32) Rs. 129-8-0 to a former Halalkhore woman in the Conservancy Branch, (33) Rs. 135-8-0 to a retired cartdriver in the Conservancy Branch and (34) Rs. 133-14-0 to another retired cart-driver in the Conservancy Branch.

35-38. Forwarding (35) lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes, (36) Statements showing the public roads, streets and lanes metalled, repaired, etc., (37) Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies and (38) a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

39. Forwarding for information copy of a letter addressed by him to Government requesting that he may be allowed to resign the post of Municipal Commissioner with effect from such date as he may hand over charge to Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S.

40. Forwarding a letter from Mr. J. R. C. Badham requesting that the leave of absence granted to him by the Corporation may be extended up to the end of March, 1929.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

41. Appointing Mr. W. H. Neilson to be a member of the Corporation vice Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe, resigned.

42. Forwarding Government Resolution regarding the appointment of Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., as Municipal Commissioner *vice* Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S.

43. Forwarding Government Resolution relating to the extension of the tenure of the Physical Training Committee.

44. Letter from Mrs Fazal I. Rahimtoola, Representative of the Corporation on the B.B. & C.I. Rly. Local Advisory Committee—Forwarding a letter from the Secretary of the Committee, in connection with the question of a goodsyard at Dadar.

45. Letter from Mr. Y. G. Pandit, Representative of the Corporation on the G.I.P. Railway Local Avdisory Committee—Submitting a report with regard to the action taken by him in connection with certain matters relating to the G.I.P. Railway.

46. Letter from Mr. Navroji M. Dumasia—Requesting that the leave of absence granted to him by the Corporation may be extended.

47. Municipal Secretary's letter—Reporting that Mr. B. N. Gamudia has ceased to be a member of the Roads, etc., Committee owing to his absence from the Committee's meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

48. From Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee—For appointing a Committee to consider the question of the growing costliness of living in Bombay and to make a representation to Government for making a comprehensive enquiry in the whole question.

49. From Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai—For obtaining a report as to how the Scheme in connection with the giving of instruction in First-Aid to members of the Fire Brigade has worked.

50. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For obtaining certain particulars from the Schools Committee regarding the appointment of a typist in the Schools Committee's Office.

51. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For appointing Mr. W. H. Neilson to be a member of the Drainage and Water Committees.

52-53. From Mr. B. K. Vaidya—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of substituting electric lights for Bannister lamps in (52) Bhawanishankar Cross Road and (53) Mahim Park area.

54. From Mr. M. M. Desai, seconded by Mr. P. J. Marzban—For requesting Government to take measures for the segregation of all prostitutes in the City to the Development Chawls at Worli.

55-56. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(55) For rescinding the resolution of the Corporation relating to the deposit of Rs. 250 by candidates for Municipal elections and (56) For requesting the Standing Committee to consider whether the revision of Municipal leave rules would not increase the cost of Municipal service.

57. From Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, seconded by Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For requesting Government to give at an early date their sanction to the necessary Notification being issued by the Corporation for introducing compulsory primary education in B and E Wards.

58. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For requesting the Commissioner to submit proposals for the construction of public conveniences near the Dadar Market.

59. From Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Kt., C.B.E., seconded by Mr. M. M. Desai and other Councillors—For rescinding the resolution of the Corporation regarding the establishment of a public Crematorium for Hindus in Bombay.

60. From Mr. G. B. Nare, seconded by Mr. M. B. Velkar—For requesting the Schools Committee to extend the teaching of English to all upper Primary Schools.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

61. Regarding proposals for naming the roads recently constructed in the area comprised in Dadar Overbridge Scheme.

62. Regarding the selection of sites for additional public conveniences in different Wards of the City.

63. Regarding the construction of proposed public convenience at Apollo Bunder.

64. Regarding the question of decentralizing the Municipal Administration on the lines of London County Council.

65. Regarding the abolition of the post of Personal Assistant to the Commissioner in view of the appointment of Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

66. Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to dispense with Government nominations of the Municipal Standing Committee.

67. Regarding the amendment of Water Bye-law No. 31 so as to admit of electric water heater being connected with the direct water supply pipe.

68. Regarding the question of conferring with Government in regard to the proposal for the appointment of an additional Presidency Magistrate for the trial of Municipal cases.

69. Regarding the question of investing the Retrenchment Committee with certain powers.

70. Regarding the programme of work to be done by the Retrenchment Committee.

71. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

72. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding printed copies of excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 27th November, 1928.

31420

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Bank premises, at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bank and Office furniture such as a large full size "Godrej" double door safe, one large counter with brass railings, Burroeaugh's adding machine writing table with drawers and shelves steel and teakwood cupboards, partition screens, counter, and arm chairs, large benches, remington typewriter, one "Chubb" cash box, copying press, wall clocks, stools, etc., etc.

Property is on view.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT POONA.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT LUXMI ROAD, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, KNOWN AS SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING, POONA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd., (in liquidation) and with the consent of the Provident Investment Co., Ltd. the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December next at 2 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises: —

All those 3 pieces of land (now formed into one) with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon situate at Luxmi Road, Poona admeasuring about 2751 sq. feet in all, and bounded on the West by Budhwar Chawk and road and Luxmi Road, on the South by Luxmi Road and on the North by Mr. Bhide's Wada and a gully.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th December 1928, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MENESSE & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of Old and Unserviceable materials and stores consisting of Empty Casks, and Steel Barrels; Drums, Paint kegs, Varnish tins, packing cases, crates, K. O. tins, Forges, Bellows, Hoop Iron Staves of Casks, Leather, Rubber and Cloth Cuttings, Canvas and Leather Pipes; Beaters, Hammers, Augers, Locks; Steel Files, Empty Cement bags, Dynamos, Electric materials, Bolts and Nuts, Rivets, screws of sorts, Zinc, G. I. pipes, bends, Elbows, Tees, etc., Felt, oil cloth, Lubricator machines, W. C. Water tank, Tiles of sorts, knives plaining, Circular Saws, Old Vices bench of sorts, Lamps, Wheels, Piano, Iron and steel round and flat bars, Angles, Channels, Tees and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and materials removed within 14 days excluding holidays from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 251 BAGS SUGAR JAVA WHITE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th November, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Haji Sakoor Gani at their Pehdi at Khad Bazar and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Tulsidas Kisan Dayal the defaulting purchasers:—

251 bags sugar Java White Marks M. V. P., Bombay superior made in Java ex sp "Havra."

The above goods are lying at Alexandra Dock No. 5.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY
DAILY AT 6-15 & 10 P. M.

THE ETERNAL FLAME

Featuring the Greatest Emotional Star

NORMA TALMADGE

NEXT SATURDAY—

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

THE MAYFAIR FOUR

Introducing

REGINALD SELLECK
MADGE GREGORY
EONA LESLIE
BARRI STORRI

Four Brilliant Artistes in a Repertoire of their latest Musical Successes.

Prices: Rs. 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, and Re. 1-2.

BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.,

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED
PRESENT AT
THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE PARAMOUNT JEWEL

"THE WANDERER"

The most spectacular motion picture since "THE TEN COMMANDMENTS", dazzling in splendour of scenes, and heart-appealing in story.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6, 8 and 10 p.m.
TOLSTOY'S IMMORTAL STORY.
RESURRECTION
Featuring
ROD LA ROCQUE
AND
DOLORES DEL RIO
THE IMPERISHABLE TRIUMPH OF LOVE OVER LICENCE

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
presents
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
SHREE JAGDISH FILM CO.'S
Super Production

Samsher-Pratignya

Featuring
Miss KUMUDANI, Mr. VAIDYA,
Mr. Vyas and Ghanshyam

PLEASE NOTE.—The plots reveal an interesting story as to how a young prince escapes from the clutches of a faithless minister and overthrows his powers to regain the kingdom.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Sat., Sun. & Bank Holiday at 3 p.m.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS

Guaranteed Hardness and Brightness, equal to Genuine Diamonds. Prices: Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, per caret

For Full Particulars Apply to:—
American Chemical Diamonds Co
3, General Muthiah Mudali Street,
Tel: "Thejus." MADRAS.

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
SAURASTRA FILM COMPANY'S
New Production

LURE of LUST

Most exciting Social Story with awe-inspiring Climax
Also

STAGE DANCE

By
Miss KISHORI
Marwadi and Hindustani
DANCES WITH SWEET SONGS
Time: Sat., Sun. and Holiday at 3-30
DAILY 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

COMING NEXT WEEK
KOHINOOR'S NEW MASTER PIECE:—
DESTINY DEFIED.

COMING *COMING*

Kohinoor's New Production

Destiny Defied

Written by Mr. M. G. DAVE

Most interesting Social plot

To be screened at

Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE.

WATCH THE DATE

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT.
purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL

COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11|28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

PRICES OPEN 22 POINTS ON FIRM LIVERPOOL CABLES—WAVE OF PROFIT-TAKING CAUSES REACTION OF 13 POINTS—RENEWAL OF SPECULATIVE BUYING—MARKET CLOSED STRONG—FUTURES 37 TO 34 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Nov. 26.

The New York futures market opened firm at a rise of 22 points with January 19.58 on firm cablegrams from Liverpool. There was absence of buying and a wave of profit-taking resulted in a reaction of 13 points from the opening level and January touched 19.45 the lowest level of the day. As soon as selling orders were executed the market displayed better undertone on steady trade buying on reports of better demand for dry goods. The sales are said to be 10 per cent. above production and spinners are buying cotton freely. At noon prices stood 16 points higher from the lowest level. In the afternoon there was an extensive foreign speculative buying which resulted in a further rise of prices. The market closed at the highest level at a rise of 37 to 34 joints. Spot Cotton prices advanced 40 points to 21 cents.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 37 to 35 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 37 points to 19.99c.

The recent action of the market is purely speculative and it appears that as long as short interest exists, the bulls will not leave the market. The advance is too rapid and shows some accumulation of long interest, which bound to weaken the technical situation. We believe it risky to follow the advance at the moment.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:

New York market advanced on speculative buying.

From another friend:—

Statistical position improving daily. Dry goods demand in America and Far East increasing. Spinners buying. Gradual advance seems indicated.

Reuter:—"Market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices and advanced further on Spinners reported buying more freely and foreign buying."

N. Y. January highest 20.74 (at the close).

N. Y. January lowest 20.45 (11-06 a.m.)

N. Y. December highest 20.84 +.39

N. Y. December lowest 20.56 +.11

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATE.

New York, Nov. 26.

Messrs. Southern Cotton Company of Dallas in their final estimate show total crop of 13,804,000 bales of American cotton for the season 1928-29 against their last estimate a month before of 13,548,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 26.	
December	20.81 plus .36
January	20.72 plus .36
March	20.75 plus .37
May	20.66 plus .34
July	20.46 plus .36
Middling Spot	21.00 plus .40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 26.	
January	20.12 plus .37
March	20.21 plus .35
Middling Spot	19.99 plus .37

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 26.

New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	20.47
March	20.54
May	20.45

New York Noon Call—

January	20.60
March	20.65
May	20.59

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—

January	19.87
March	19.98
May	19.91

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date	26-11-28,	1928-29
53,58,000, 1927-28 51,57,000.		
Receipts Yesterday	26-11-28,	1928-29
69,000, 1927-28 52,000.		
Exports to date	26-11-28,	1928-29
34,42,000, 1927-28 30,36,000.		
Stock at Ports	23-11-28,	1928-29
22,23,000, 1927-28 25,81,000.		
Stock Interior Towns	23-11-28,	1928-29
11,53,000, 1927-28 13,07,000.		
Stock Liverpool	23-11-28,	1928-29
7,04,000, 1927-28 9,07,000.		
Visible Supply	23-11-28,	1928-29
53,11,000, 1927-28 60,68,000.		
Quantity in Sight	23-11-28,	1928-29
81,46,000, 1927-28 83,21,000.		

LIVERPOOL

SPECULATIVE BUYING FROM LONDON—STOPLOSS ORDERS CAUGHT—SMALL SPOT DEMAND—FUTURES 7 TO 11 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 6,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

The Liverpool futures market opened 1 to 4 points higher and soon improved on speculative buying from London. At noon prices recorded a rise of 6 to 7 points and stoploss orders forced covering a portion of floating short interest. Easier New York advices after opening, caused some decline and the market closed at a rise of 7 to 11 points. Spot sales amounted to 6,000 bales and Midding rose 6 points to 10.89d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures improved 5 to 11 points with January 10.51 and May 10.64.

East Indian Spot Cotton prices were raised by 5 points and no sales were recorded.

Egyptian futures ruled firm and advanced 46 to 40 points. Sakellridis Spot Cotton prices advanced 45 points to 19.15d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

11-25 a.m.—Since opening of outside speculation developed. A New York Cotton Association Card was sold on Saturday for dollars 45,000 against 35,000 recently.

8-30 p.m.:—Broadening speculative demand, trade buying. Market meeting heavy profit-taking on advances but expect higher.

From Liverpool:—"Market firm under liberal buying by London. Feeling in favour of cotton increasing. There is more general desire to buy than for some time."

"Bullish sentiment increasing Looks higher."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from Liverpool friends dated 26th November 1928:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co:—

"See nothing in the position to cause a decline other than a reaction. "Thing further advance is probable in the long run in consequence of general feeling bullish.

Messrs. Reiss Bros:—

"Bullish sentiment increasing looks higher."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:

"New York cables outsiders buying freely, expecting next Bureau show reduction trade sales 10 per cent. over production."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 26. Opening	Closing
November		10.56 plus .08
December		10.55 plus .07
January	10.52	10.58 plus .09
February		10.59 plus .10
March	10.54	10.60 plus .10
April		10.61 plus .11
May	10.55	10.62 plus .11
June		10.58 plus .11
July	10.51	10.58 plus .10
August		10.51 plus .11
September		10.43 plus .11
October	10.27	10.35 plus .10
November		10.31 plus .10
Middling Spot		10.89 plus .06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East India Cotton	Nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.	
November	18.46 plus .46
December	18.68 plus .46
January	18.78 plus .46
February	18.78 plus .46
March	18.96 plus .45
April	18.98 plus .45
May	19.13 plus .46
June	19.13 plus .46
July	19.33 plus .46
August	19.33 plus .46
September	19.33 plus .46
October	19.38 plus .46
November	19.32 plus .40
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	19.15 plus .45

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 26.

Copper English Best Selected £73-1|8.
Copper Braziers £82-1|4.
Yellow Metal £67-1|4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £20-7|8.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13-1|2.
Tin English Ingots £238-1|4.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Following a rise of 37 points the local market opened at Rs. 370/8 for Broach A./M. this morning and rates at noon were quoted 369/12. There was some profit-taking which caused decline to Rs. 368/8. Liverpool after opening 9 points higher improved 4 points. Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	369/12	370	368/8	369
Oomra D./J.	330/8	330/8	328/8	329/8
Oomra Mar.	335/8	335/8	333/8	334/8
Bengal D./J.	292	293	290/8	290/8
Bengal Mar.	298	299	296	296

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

The forward market opened at Rs. 368|4 for Broach A.-M. delivery and after declining to Rs. 368|- prices improved slightly. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	368	8	0
Oomra D.-J.	329	0	0
Oomra Mar.	334	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	290	0	0
Bengal Mar.	295	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Feb.	240.30 plus .40
May	241.10 plus .20

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Bengal D./J. 292.
Bengal March 297.
Broach A./May 369.
Oomra D./Jan. 330.
Oomra March 335.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	303	298	293
Sindh	303	298	293
Punjab	300	295	290
Rajputana	303	298	293
Oomra No. 3	340	330	318
C. P. No. 1	358	348	336
C. P. No. 2	349	339	327

READY COTTON SALES.

100	Bussan & Co.	Akola	264
100	Tata & Co.	Khandesh	265
100	N. Fatehulli & Co.	C. P. No. 1	339
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Khamgaon	335
100	do.	Shegaon	335
100	Bombay & Co.	Amraoti	318
100	do.	Khandesh	255
100	do.	Muthia	255
400	Tata & Co.	Jelesho	304
100	Langli & Co.	Akola	242
100	G. Madhavji	Chalisgaon	265
100	Gokak Mill	Latur	260
100	P. R. Vakharia	Satona	258
100	Unian Mill	Upland	268
100	A. Damodar	Khandesh	310

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 26.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 69,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent 17,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.		
Scinde Fully Good	7.50 plus	.05
Scinde Fine	7.75 plus	.05
Scinde Superfine	8.00 plus	.05
Bengal Good	7.25 plus	.05
Bengal Fully Good	7.50 plus	.05
Bengal Fine	7.75 plus	.05
Oomra Good	7.85 plus	.05
Oomra Fully Good	8.15 plus	.05
Oomra Fine	8.45 plus	.05
Broach Fully Good	8.95 plus	.05
Broach Fine	9.20 plus	.05
Broach Superfine	9.45 plus	.05

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.		
Wheat	4,507	cwt.
Linseed	5,012	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	197	,,
Gingelly seeds	5,883	,,
Groundnuts	55,970	,,
Castorseed	1,427	,,
Rice	1,512	,,
Myrabollam	3,883	,,
Cottonseed	20,013	,,
Gram	4,793	,,
Joowar	342	,,
Barley	1,134	,,
Bajree	792	,,
Coal	1,080	tons.

MONEY MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32.
Bankks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 2 Mails.

NEW YORK:—
B C T T 275 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 273-3/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 268 1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 126-3/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123-1/4.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 138.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank Selling D D 177.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York-London 4.85 3|16 26th inst.
Shanghai-London 2|7 11|16 27th inst.
London-Japan 1|10 25|32 26th inst.
London-Paris 124.10 26th inst.
London-Belgium 34.890 26th inst.
London-Switzerland 25.18 26th inst.
London-Italy 92.60 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-11-1|2 26th inst., £4-11-1|2 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 26-5|8 26th inst., 26 11|16 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 11|16 26th inst., 26-3|4 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 58-1|8 26th inst., 58-1|8 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 7|16 per cent. 26th inst., 4 7|16 per cent 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 13|32 per cent. 26th inst., 4 13|32 per cent. 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|8 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-1|2 per cent.
3 mos. 4 per cent.
6 mos. 4 per cent.
12 mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Very Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 73.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 98.4

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92-12

4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 81-12.

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97/4.

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/2.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 100/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/3.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105/2.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101-11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/13.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/14.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81/14.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81-14.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates:—3rd December Sett. 3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 72-15-6. 1945|55 Rs. 105|2|0.

Tone of Market:—Fairly steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

3 Months Discounts 4 7/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 13/32 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
One Month 3 1|4 per cent.
Three Months 4 1|4 per cent.
Six Months 4 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Nov. 26.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-7|16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-13|32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Dull. China bought. China sold. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell.

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR

SCALDING PAINS

YOU ought to know the cause of the scalding pains which torture you when you try to pass water. You would then choose De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills in preference to any other remedy.

The passage of urine should be painless. When it seems to scald or burn, you should suspect kidney trouble. There will probably be other symptoms such as pain in your loins, cutting and tearing pains when you pass water, just as if there were small splinters of glass in your urine. Let your urine stand for a little while, and you may notice a sediment like sand or gravel. Don't wait any longer. Go to your nearest chemist and get a box of De Witt's Pills, they cost very little and the first dose will do you good.

Ask Distinctly for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine.

Contain no Animal Fats or Harmful Drugs Made by Machinery.. Never Touched by Hand

Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,

Central Bank Building,

Esplanade Road,

General Manager R. J. DUFF

GLASS SHEETS

IN ALL SIZES & THICKNESS for

Window panes, pictures, Photographs, Motor Car Mirrors, etc., are manufactured by most up-to-date method by the U. P. GLASS WORKS LTD., BAHJOI, DIST. MORADABAD, the foremost Indian glass factory which has also been manufacturing glass Chimneys, globes, etc., for last twelve years. Quality standard prices moderate orders solicited.

BEWARE OF BILLIARDS!

DR. PARANJPE DISLOCATES ELBOW

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Dr. Paranjpe is confined to his house as a result of dislocation of his elbow while playing billiards. He is not expected to assume duties at the India Office for a fortnight.—Reuter.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Remittances during the week ending 24th Nov. 1928:—

Sterling purchased in India	923,000
Total ..	923,000
Total Remittances from 1st April 1928 to 24th Nov. 1928:—	
Sterling purchased in India ..	17,555,000
Total ..	17,555,000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

In full-pressed bales.	Since 1st 2 Days	September. Last year	This year
Khandesh	832	9,102	19,239
Central India	428	11,229	9,053
Barsi and Nagar	1,483	10,323	12,992
Hyderabad-Gaorani	180	2,257	3,351
Berar	5,979	78,103	61,302
Central Provinces	2,754	32,763	15,512
Total Oomras	11,656	143,777	121,449
Dholera	22	5,322	14,791
N.-W. Provinces	852	36,111	39,030
Rajputana		1,764	6,593
Sind-Punjab		3,005	15,541
Broach		2,608	2,444
Coompta & Dharwar		4,058	2,393
Westerns-Northerns	6	3,621	2,795
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Camlodia		2,074	6,052
Persian		72	2,686
American		1,035	18,590
Egyptian and African		10,278	6,188
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			2
Total		12,725 213,726	238,554

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 22nd Nov. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,738	157,577	89,336
Japan & China	4,400	251,979	67,991
Coast Ports	428	4,801	4,748
Up-country by Rail		29,435	20,317
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		11,888	7,335
Total		6,566 455,680	1,89,727

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

	Ready New.	Ready Old.
Bengal Superfine	315	
Bengal Fine	310	
Bengal F.G.	300	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	310	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	300	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	340	315
Nagpur Fine	340	315
Yeotmal Fine	335	310
Arvi Fine	335	310
Amraoti Fine	320	290
Khamagaon-Akola Fine	310	285
Mulkapur Fine	305	280
Khandesh Fine		260/70
Muthia	nil	nil
Muthia F.G.	nil	nil
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.		280/290
Indore/Ujjain Fine		270
Purna F.G.G.S.		270
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.		270/75
Burwah Sanavad Fine		275
Surat Fine	nil	nil
Broach Fine	nil	nil
Broach F.G.	nil	nil
Westerns M.G.		330
Cambodia		390
Miraj/Sangli		380/85
Compta Good		360/70
Jinja		560

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

EX-GODOWN.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 643/5/0 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 160 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65 per ton.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 26.

Demand Bills 484.75

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 26.

Cottonseed Bombay ton—
£8-13-9 Dec-Jan Shipment Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay ton—
£17-17-6 Nov-Dec Shipment Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria ton—
£19-10-0 Nov-Dec Shipment Nominal.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 26.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£19-7-6 Nov-Dec Shipment Nominal.
£19-7-6 Dec-Jan Shipment Nominal.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£16-2-6 Nov-Dec Shipment Hull Buyers.

Linseed Bombay ton—
£19-7-6 Nov-Dec Shipment Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 26.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 18-3/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 26.

Silver—Market is idle.

Spot 26-5/8

Forward 26-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 26.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11 1/2.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. Langly and Co.)

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Americans:—Net over the week values in New York are higher by very nearly a Cent.

The statistical position is no stronger than that indicated by the figures which for weeks we have printed in our Reports. The difference is that the speculator, so long absorbed in the excitements of Wall Street, appears to have turned his attention once more to the commodity markets, and in particular to cotton. Outside America it is difficult to realise that on Wall Street recently even the female of the species has bought stocks in much the same way as formerly she bought hats—only, maybe, with less intensive analysis before selection, and it is not difficult to assess reasons for the transference of more moderate interests to markets less hazardous.

In cotton the position is extremely well balanced, but a bias must continue in favour of the constructive side owing to the doubt as to whether the consumption will be reduced by the million bales necessary if the carryover at the end of July is to be left unchanged. Whereas during the summer months when the price level was high purchases on trade accounts were small, trade buying broadened very considerably on the decline in mid-September and over the last two months has been sufficiently free to maintain prices in face of heavy crop movement and presistent hedge selling. Consequently, should firmer prices stimulate activity in dry goods market the trade is in an excellent position to buy scale up and still have an attractive average for the season. It is argued, and with a considerable amount of truth, that the very heavy consumptions of the seasons 1926/7 and 1927/8 were due to the low price level in the first of these two seasons. Nevertheless, we would point out that in 1925/6, before the large crop, the consumption was 15,112,000 bales when the average price of Middling spot in New Orleans was 19 3/4 Cents. During the period of heavy trade buying this year the cost of Middling in the South was well under this price, the quotation on Saturday, even after the recent rise, being only 19.62.

An unchanged carry-over would not be small, but, as we remarked a fortnight ago it is adequate only provided successive crops are produced approximately equalling the consumption of their respective seasons, and with a ten years' average yield per acre of only 155 lbs. there must each year be apprehension until the supply is assured. Speculation is concerned with the probable position "tomorrow" rather than the actual position "to-day" and is attracted by the more optimistic outlook for Trade as a whole, with the resultant possibility of consumption continuing on a scale necessitating a call upon the world's reserves of raw material. A small reaction is not unlikely after the recent advance, but, taking a broad view we continue to favour the "long" side.

Bombay:—Nett over the week, prices in the local market are higher by about Rs. 11.

In view of the fact that shipments from the 1st September to date total 4,14,357 bales against 1,62,075 last year and much of this cotton was sold at the expense of early arrivals of new crop a falling off in export enquiry during the last few weeks has not been altogether unexpected and for a real broadening in demand the market may well have to wait until the end of December or the beginning of next year. As at that time there will be a considerable weight of cotton on the market offering wide selection on a favourable parity relative to American cotton, East Indians should then be very attractive from the foreign spinners' point of view and an excellent enquiry should develop. Eventually, we look for very satisfactory export figures for this season and later in the year there will probably be much to be said for purchases in Bombay against sales in Liverpool.

LONDON SHARES QUATATIONS

Names	Latest prices		
Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—			
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	£ 0	15	4-1/2
4-1/2 p.c. Loan 1950/55	93	0	0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0	17	6
Anglo-Burma Tin Co. Ord.	0	16	3
Attock Oil	1	5	9
Associated Portland Cement		1	6 0
Underground Electric Railways	1	6	10-1/2
Burma Corporation	Rs 0	15	3
Snia Viscosa	£ 1	11	3
Beira Railways	1	5	0
Calico Printers	1	7	0
Marconi International Marine	3	8	3
Rhodesian & General Asbestos Copn.	5	3	9
James Finlay Ord.	5	3	9
General Elec. Co. Ord.	2	0	9
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	4	7	6
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0	10	6
International Rlys. of C. America Ord. dol.	51		
Malayalam Plantations	1	10	6
British Burma Pets	0	7	3
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	3	18	1-1/2
Vickers Ord.	0	12	1-1/2
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0	10	9
African Asbestos Trust	1	2	6

Market improving tendency.

Stock of Rubber in London 18,724 tons.

Decrease on week 1,470 tons

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 26.

Chartered Bank of India A and C £22.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks (London Register) £139-1/2.

P and O Banking Corporation £9-1/2.

National Bank £52-3/4.

Eastern Bank £7-1/8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £89-3/4.

Conversion Loan £78-3/4.

Indian Loans 5-1/2 per cent £103-1/4.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £54.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loans £61-1/8.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loans £71-1/4.

Consols £56.

War Loan 5 per cent £101-3/4.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-3/4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 26.

T T Berlin on London	20.34-3/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-5/8
T T Brussels on London	34.89
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.58
T T Berne on London	25.18
T T Paris on London	124.09
T T London on Prague	163.68

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 26.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb Cargoes—
43/7-1/2 Nov Shipment Sellers.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb Cargoes—
44 Nov-Dec Shipment Sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels—
48/3 Nov-Dec Shipment Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels—
No offerings.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 26.

Linseed Oil naked London ewt—
29/6 Dec Delivery Paid.
29 Jan-April Delivery Buyers.

UP-TO-DATE COTTON NEWS

Latest Telegrams from New York

WE have made Special Arrangements to get the latest telegrams regarding fluctuations in the New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets.

This Special Service will commence in a few days.

Along with this service reports of the Local Market upto 11 p. m. will be published every day.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION

MARKET TO BE CLOSED ON THURSDAY.

With reference to the requisition which was sent to the Chairman of the East India Cotton Association to keep the market closed for a day and pass condolence resolution, in order to show respect to the memory of the late Lala Lajpat Rai, we understand that the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association have passed a resolution of condolence and have resolved to close rooms at Sewri on the 29th instant. It was further resolved that trading in forward contracts will be open from noon to 2 p.m. on the 29th instant and thereafter the market will remain closed in honour of the memory of the late leader.

We understand that the Board before passing above resolutions discussed the subject for nearly two hours as there was some opposition from some quarters to keep the market closed for the whole day.

WEATHER REMAINS DRY

POONA, Nov. 27.

The western disturbance has caused light showers along the Frontier and in Kashmir. Elsewhere the weather remains dry.

Forecast.—Increase along the frontier and in Kashmir and extension into the Punjab.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 27-11-1928

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a. m. 29.976 inches (.010 above normal)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p. m. (previous day) 29.886 inches (.027 above normal)

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.024

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 75.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb at 8 a. m. 69.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.0 degrees (3.0 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.0 degrees (1.7 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a. m. 71 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p. m. (previous day) 53 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a. m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 13 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 121 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 20 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 26.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
Nov-Dec per cwt 12/5-1/4
Jan-March per cwt 12/5-1/4

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay.—
Nov-Dec per cwt 12/6-1/2

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
Nov-Dec per cwt 12/7-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 26.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot 0/8-11/16 Sellers

IMPROVEMENT TRUST SECRETARY

MR. GORWALLA'S APPOINTMENT

Once again the question of the appointment of Mr. C. P. Gorwalla, as Secretaary, Bombay Improvement Trust cropped up when consideration was given to the report of the Establishment Sub-Committee on this matter by the Improvements Committee in their meeting on Tuesday.

In their report the Sub-committee made recommendations regarding the filling up of the post of Chief Accountant consequent on the expiration of Mr. Gorwalla's term of office and observed that they would submit proposals for the disposal of the secretarial duties at a later date.

The Sub-Committee have now given the matter their careful consideration in consultation with the Chief Officer and consider that in order to dispose of the secretarial work it is necessary to appoint a Secretary. There has been a considerable increase in the volume of work subsequent to the transfer and they are definitely of opinion that it would be impossible for the Chief Accountant and his assistant to do more than attend to the accounts and the audit. The Sub-Committee, therefore, are of opinion that it is necessary to create a post of Secretary at a very early date, and recommend accordingly.

The Sub-Committee consider that the pay of the appointment should be fixed at Rs. 750 per mensem.

The Sub-Committee are also of opinion that in view of the desirability of having in the service of the Trust an officer who is acquainted with the history of the schemes now in progress and in order to facilitate the disposal of work in connection with the pending amalgamation it would be highly desirable to appoint Mr. C. P. Gorwalla, B.A., to the post.

The Sub-Committee, therefore, recommend that the Improvements Committee do offer the post to Mr. Gorwalla on a salary of Rs. 750 per mensem, the appointment to continue until Mr. Gorwalla reaches the age limit or until the amalgamation takes place, whichever should first happen.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved to adopt the Report.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment in the terms of his dissenting minutes that it was very irregular and subversive of the Board's orders to suggests Mr. Gorwalla's name. He was an outsider. If a separate Secretary was necessary, the post should be advertised or a man from the Municipality requisitioned.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd instant is as under:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,83,47,18
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	1,02,26,61
Gold coin and bullion	29,83,00
Silver bullion under coinage ..	3,19,97
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	42,32,48
In England	5,85,12

A Bargain in Motor Car.

A 4 Cylinder 16 H.P. TALBOT DARRAEQ LANDAULETTE. Very economical car. In Magnificent condition. Ideal car for Zenana.

Rs. 2,000

will exchange or give on easy payments.

T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd.,

Hughes Road, :: :: :: BOMBAY.

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT

Prospects of Teams Discussed

With the near approach of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament speculation is rife as to the prospective chances of the competing teams, and although in a few days this curiosity will be satisfied by actual results, it would not be out of place to make few remarks on the premier event of the game. Preparations have been in hand on the Esplanade for the past few days and the stage is now almost set for the representative struggle between the communities on the field of sport. There will be attractions in plenty, and if the crowds present at the trial matches serve as a criterion, then the Quadrangular should be well supported and every available space will be utilised.

In commenting on the relative merits of the respective teams, it would be relevant to repeat the selections as published in the press from time to time. So far as two teams are concerned there have been no material changes—at least such as would prejudice their chances. The Mahomedan team has not yet been selected, but of the list of "probables" it is not difficult to make a shrewd guess as to the personnel of the team. Undoubtedly the most unfortunate side is that of the Europeans, who have had disappointments heaped on them to such an extent as almost to make their team identical with a Bombay Gymkhana combination, instead of one which should represent the talent of European cricket in India.

THE HINDUS.

P. Vithal will again skipper the Hindu side and a fitter man could not be found to be entrusted with the fortunes of a community which can rightly claim the honours of the game. There was a rumour to the effect that Prince Dhuleepsinghji would be invited to captain the team, but this is as absurd as it is false. It would be impossible for one who is absolutely out of touch with cricket in India to appreciate the merits of the players sufficiently to make the most of them in the best interests of his team. But the inclusion of the Prince has been an undoubted asset. Possessing as he does the qualities of forcefulness and fearlessness, is just the type of batsmen to provide the deciding factor in a critical situation. Professor Deodhar, Capt. C. K. Naidu and L. P. Jai are numbered amongst the pick of India's basmen, players who have proved their mettle against the best that the game can boast. J. G. Navle will occupy his usual place behind the "sticks" and in him his people are fortunate in having a player who is equally reliable with the bat. Of course the Hindu demon will be there with his bumping deliveries which have terrorised many a batsman, and what is still more useful, Ramji has shown that he can also pile up runs at a terrific pace. It is regrettable that S. M. Joshi will be unable to come down, but his absence automatically brings M. H. Chandrana into line. This, possibly, is one of the best things that the selection committee could have done. Despite all that Chandrana has done for his side during the past so many years, he is never really appreciated till it is time to applaud. Of all the bowlers seen in the Quadrangular he is by far the most reliable, and the Hindus will find it very hard to replace him. S. S. Joshi merits his place if only for his fine performances in other parts of India, while K. G. Pardeshi is certainly one of the best fielders that his Gymkhana can muster besides being a useful, though very unlucky, batsman. The last place is filled by Deshmukh, a medium bowler of distinct promise who maintains a good and difficult length. It is unfortunate that S. R. Godambe will be unable to take part owing to illness as otherwise the Hindus would have had the services of their best all-rounder.

THE PARSEES.

And now for the Parsees. This season the Parsees have taken particular care to put into the field a team best calculated to uphold the traditions of their community. The reliable old stock is still there, but there has also been an infusion of young blood without which the game cannot thrive. It is a pleasure to see that at least one community can find sufficient talent in its local stock to raise not only a purely Bombay team but a formidable one at that. Doli Kapadia will lead his side this year. As a batsman he has few equals when seen at his best, and his effort against the M.C.C. was one of the most stylish that one could hope to see. B. E. Kapadia is a splendid combination of a batsman and wicket-keeper, while his brother F. E. Kapadia has done exceedingly well this season with the Willow, averaging 38.4 runs in 13 innings. S. H. Colah leads the averages this year with 49.25 in 18 innings, S. N. Gandhy with his stolid and patient tactics can break the hearts of any bowler, while Homi Vajifdar is a useful man with both bat and ball. R. J. Jamsetji has been characterised as the best slow bowler and this is true. Batsmen now treat him with great respect and though he has not shown very good results, he is always an invaluable asset to the team. Then there are the young ones. N. D. Marshall of the St. Xaviers College had been attracting notice by his splendid batting performances during the past two seasons, and when he showed the excellent average of 45.4 in 21 innings his chances rose to their zenith. His fine knock against the Hindus in the last trial match confirmed his selection, and the form he has shown promises to justify the confidence of the committee. P. E. Palia and S. Palsatia are others who will make their first appearance in Quadrangular cricket and J. Elavia completes the team. It was a surprise that H. J. Engineer who did his side yeoman service at Poona two years ago should not have been selected especially as in 21 innings he shows a fine average of 33.7.

THE EUROPEANS.

Earlier in the season it had been hoped that with the inclusion of well-known players such as Holmes (Sussex) J. L. Guise (Oxford) and Johnstone (Kent) the old brigade would be considerably strengthened and developed into a formidable combination, but besides being disappointed by the inability of these players to make the journey, the selection committee received a fresh set-back when A. L. Hosie and G. B. Abell (Oxford) intimated that they could not get the necessary leave. The Europeans are thus deprived of the assistance of five players who could enhance their chance of retaining the championship. Although S. W. Behrend, a reliable Calcutta all-rounder, has accepted the invitation, the team is hardly one to inspire confidence. F. G. Travers will captain the team which will consist of F. C. Behrend, W. J. Cullen, P. T. Harrison, J. B. Higgins, R. G. Hopkins, R. J. O. Meyer, T. Parker, C. N. Reed, J. W. A. Stephenson, H. J. Teddar. W. J. Cullen and P. T. Harrison are the only two local batsmen who have been successful while Meyer will have to bear the brunt of the attack. If the opposing batsmen can master him then then Europeans will find it difficult to shift them.

THE MAHOMEDANS.

Rumour has it that the Mahomedans will be the "dark horses" for the Tournament this year. The team has not yet been selected but with the material at their disposal the Islam Gymkhana should experience no difficulty in selecting a team capable of annexing the honour. Most of last year's players will be available, and these have the advantage of laurels freshly won in tournaments all over India. Wazir Ali, Abdus Salam, Hasan Shah, Mahomed Hussain, Dilawar Husein and M. E. Sheikh have all done well, while of the local men, S. G. Rasool, I. Shakoor and A. A. A. Fyzee have shown consistent form.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Commitee, 4-10 p.m. Sheriff's Farewell Garden Party to His Ecellency the Governor, Willingdon Sports Club, Hornby Vellard, 5-30 p.m. Billards, Radio Club, 9-45 p.m. Claude Falkiner, playing.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Panditji and other Valeta will deliver a lecture on the subject of Theism and Atheism.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office, and on subsequent days till the work on Agenda is finished.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attack 1, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack 1, death 1. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 65. The total mortality this day last year was 73.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

From December, 1928, week-end-letter telegrams will be accepted for Holland via Eastern, Indo or I. R. T. at four and half annas per word subject to a minimum charge of 20 words per telegram.

FREE RADIO DEMONSTRATION.

The Star Radio Co. (of Royal Opera House) will demonstrate their Radio sets at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 7-30 p.m.

A BHENDY BAZAR MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Bhendi Bazar in the open maidan, to express their resentment of indignation at the "insult" offered to Moulana Shaukat Ali at the C. J. Hall on November 22.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

A special condolence meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj will be held on Thursday (the 29th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar to record the sad and untimely death of Deshbhakta Lala Lajpat Rai when members are requested to be present. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

KURLA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Kurla Residents' Association will be held at Sait Anandji Hirji Kurlawala's Hall, New Mill Road, on Sunday (the 2nd prox.), at 5 p.m. to receive the annual report and to appoint the office bearers for the coming year.

YOUTHS' BARDOLI COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee will be held Thursday (the 29th inst.), at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at Mr. K. F. Nariman's residence, Hughes Road, Chowpatty to adopt the audited statement of accounts of the Committee and such other business that may be brought before the meeting.

SHREE LUNAVADA HITWARDHAK SABHA.

A meeting of the Lunavada State subjects met on the 16th instant, in Bombay in the office the Sabha and formed the above Association. They resolved to take necessary steps for the advance of the cause of the people of the State, social economical and political.

BOMBAY KASBI KARIGARS' UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Kasbi Karigars' Union was held in the Muzaffarabad Hall, at Grant Road, on Saturday in the afternoon under the Presidency of Mr. Jhabwala when the new rules and regulations of the Union were unanimously passed. Thereafter questions of Trade Dispute Bill, Amendments to the Compensation Acts Bill and preparation of lists to Bombay Municipality were discussed resolutions were adopted and forwarded to the Government as well as Municipality.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Telegraphic advice is to hand from London to the effect that owing to the late arrival of Mails, which were particularly heavy, the departure of the s.s "Narkunda" from Marseilles was delayed until noon on Saturday, 24th instant.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Ellora", is expected to arrive here from Mombasa on Tuesday morning, the 4th proximo, and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passengers The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tambo Maru"

REMOVAL OF DUTY ON PIG IRON

REPRESENTATIVES OF TATAS OPPOSED.

Resuming its sitting on Monday, the Tariff Board heard evidence of Messrs. J. C. K. Peterson, S. K. Sawding and Madon representatives of the Tata Iron and Steel Company. The witnesses opposed the removal of the duty on pig iron on the ground that the duty helped the manufacturer in India to secure better prices in the country and since the cost of pig iron to the manufcturer of machinery in India who of no great consequence. In their opinion, there was practically no ground for the removal of the duty.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the staff will be held at Dhond and Sholapur on 30th inst., and 1st December, 1928, at 6 p.m. and 5 p.m. respectively, when Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Hon. Gen. Secretary, will address the meeting.

SIR PHIROSE SETHNA'S APPEAL

ASKS RATEPAYERS TO REMEMBER HIS CIVIC WORK.

Sir Phiroze Sethna writes:—

The next Municipal elections will take place some time in January 1929. I propose to stand for re-election from the Fort Ward. I have now been serving on the Bombay Municipal Corporation continuously for the last 21 years and have filled the office of Chairman of the Standing Committee as also of President of the Corporation and my work on this Board I take it is not unknown to you. I consequently rely upon once again getting your support at the coming election. You will be entitled to give all your twelve votes to one candidate or divide them between the different candiuates as you think best. I hope it will be possible for you to give me all your votes. but if you cannot do so. I shall be obliged by your giving me as many as you can.

SWARAJ MUST BE PRECEDED BY SOCIAL REFORM

SOUTH INDIAN CONFERENCE URGES REMOVAL OF CASTE BARRIERS

MADRAS. Nov. 26.

The first South Indian Social Reformers Conference opened this evening at Victoria Public Hall before a large gathering of non-brahmin leaders and social workers including the Raja of Panagal, Dr. Subbaroyan, Chief Minister, Sir K. V. Reddi, Sir A. P. Patro, and Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, President, Madras Corporation. Before the proceedings commenced Mrs. Pandalai, wife of Major Pandalai I. M. S. unfurled the Conference flag bearing the inscription: "There are only two castes: Those who serve and those who do not serve". She deplored the artificial and unwholesome divisions in the society into the several communities and hoped that the inequalities would be wiped out and a way would be paved for a brighter and happier India.

Mr. M. K. Reddi welcoming the delegates urged the establishment of Social Service Leagues all over the presidency to work for social regeneration. He said he had read with shame the much maligned book of Miss Mayo and although he could not appreciate it as a work of art he could not at the same time challenge its position as a record of facts, however unseemly and unedifying it might be. He wondered if any defender of orthodox faith could possibly pick up the gauntlet she had thrown and meet her squarely.

The Hon'ble Muthia Mudaliar, Minister of Public Health, opening the Conference stressed the necessity for creating a consciousness amongst the masses against the social evils.

SOCIAL REFORM BEFORE SWARAJ.

The Raja of Panagal proposing Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker to the Chair said that if India should ever attain swaraj it must be preceded by social reform.

Sir K. V. Reddi and Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar further supported the motion.

Dr. Subbaroyan. Chief Minister. said he was an ardent believer in the removal of the barrier between man and man which was one great obstacle in the attainment of Swaraj. When the barrier was removed they would get swaraj not because they asked for it but because they deserved it.

Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker then delivered his presidential address in Tamil exhorting the audience to eradicate the pernicious distinction between caste and caste which was standing in the way of national progress.

The Conference was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

left Colombo for Bombay on the 25th instant, and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning, the 29th idem at daylight.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

A grand variety entertainment in aid of 37th Bombay Girl Guide Company will be held at the Excelsior Theatre to-day (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m.

A few of the interesting items will be Operetta, Egyptian Tableux, Guide Display, Scout Tableaux, Piano Solos, Vocal Music.

Tickets cost Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2, 0-7, and can be had at Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Ltd., till the 27th instant and at the Theatre on the 28th instant.

The proceeds are intended to be devoted to the erection of the Company's own hut. A bumper programme has been organised.

Guides and Scouts in Uniform will be [illegible]

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1928.

The election programme of the Labour Party has been modified to concede to India the principle of self-determination.

* * *

That is good but it doesn't mean that you should, while writing your thanks to Mr. Herbert Morrison, remind the Labour Party of the unwelcome presence of Messrs. Hartshorn and Attlee on the Simon Commission.

* * *

Nor should you suggest to the party to accept the Nehru Report and regard it as India's expression of self-determination, although you will cite the Indian National Congress, the Liberal Federation, the Muslim League etc., in support of both.

* * *

Because, as Mr. MacDonald would say "My friends; all this is not self-determination but instructions and I am not going to take any instructions from Indian politicians."

* * *

Defending the action of the police at Lahore Earl Winterton said "the latter used no more force than to restrain the crowd from breaking barricades and possibly assaulting the Simon Commissioners".

* * *

The possibility of assault, which did not occur even to the Punjab Government is Earl Winterton's own great discovery—it is not yet patented, though.

* * *

But I am glad that he very considerately curbed his restive genius from actually galloping away with M.P.s.

* * *

And thus they were spared the harrowing details of further possibilities of the possible assault.

* * *

For instance, the possibility of its proving more than grievous to the Commissioners, or of its developing into a loot of the Railway station or of the crowd commandeering the special train possibly to carry the possibility of assault to New Delhi.

* * *

Yes, the world is full of possibilities of assault requiring all sorts of precautions. I wish the noble Earl also will take precautions because the possibility of an assault on his mentality is—so possible.

* * *

"It was ten years since the war ended and the British Legion must look to the future"—Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice.

* * *

How time passes! I never thought that the war had ended so long ago. Why, I thought I heard its echoes only to-day.

* * *

Oh well, if it did, it did, and it is high time to be up and doing. Ten years are quite enough as a period for rest from work. All good men and true must now prepare to face another new day—I mean war—"and the British Legion must look to the future."

* * *

"The object for which he had been striving was to keep our word. It was for Indians to help us realise it."

* * *

That is Lord Reading while in the evidently difficult process of standing "fast by the Declaration of 1917.

* * *

My sympathies. But why is Lord Reading so pessimistic? Perhaps he doesn't know all about the Simon Boycott. and the coming Convention.

* * *

Otherwise he should have known that Indians are helping Englishmen "realise it" inspite of Englishmen themselves.

* * *

"If you have such a good husband why do you quarrel with him so often?" "Because when we make it up I always get a new dress."

MILL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

TO ADJOURN DURING CHRISTMAS

The Bombay Mill Strike Enquiry Committee resumed its sitting on Tuesday when Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Workers' representative, raised the question of adjourning the Committee during Christmas. He told the Committee that he and his colleagues had to go to upper India to attend the All-India Trade Union Congress session and the All-Parties Conference.

Speaking for the owners, Mr. F. Stones said on their part they were very anxious to get through the enquiry as early as possible so as to be free to look after their everyday work.

COMMITTEE TO ADJOURN FOR HOLIDAYS.

The general view of the Committee was that it would conclude its labours some time towards the end of January, 1920. After some discussion the Committee decided that it should adjourn for the holidays from December 15 and try to finish the enquiry in January.

WEAVERS' AND SPINNERS' WAGES.

Sir Manmohandas Ramji, witness on behalf of the Mill-owners' Association, giving evidence explained how the Weavers came to be paid more than the spinners. Originally most of the mills in Bombay did spinning work. Since the introduction of looms, wages of weavers had gone on increasing from year to year. Internal competition did again tend to increase the wages. If any single mill tried to lower wages, it either did not get enough labour or got only inefficient workers.

Replying to a question, the witness said at present the competition between Bombay and up-country Mills was so keen that unless they reduced the cost of production in Bombay it would not be possible to keep the local mills going.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

	Nov. 27.
Previous Closing Rate	20.72
To-day's Opening Rate	20.66
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	20.53
Difference	—.19

Broach Expectation Rs. 260 8 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Nov. 27.
Previous Closing Rate	10.58
To-day's Opening Rate	10.67
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	10.60
Difference	+.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSNIG QUOTATIONS

	London, Nov. 27.
Silver Ready	26 10 0 Unchanged.
Silver Forward	26 11 0 Unchanged.
Tone of Market Steady.	

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Nov. 27.
1st Settlement	60 1 0
2nd Settlement	60 5 0

NAGPUR'S JOAN OF ARC

MRS. CHATURBAI PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 27.

A ladies meeting was held in Nagpur in Itwari quarter under the presidentship of Shrimati Vindhyawasini Mishra to present an address to the Lady Captain of the Arms Act Satyagraha Mrs Chaturabai Kotak. The address was presented in a silver plate, a silver cup, saucer and spoon were presented to the child of Mrs Chaturabai who bore the sufferings of prison life with his heroic mother.

The President gave the title of Joan of Arc to Chaturabri and kissed the child saying, "Do not forget that you had to pass one year in Nagpur Jail of the British Government in company of your mother."

Mrs Chaturabai in reply, said that her work and not she was honoured. She called upon the ladies present to do their bit by their country.

A resolution asking the women to discard Purdah was put to vote and declared carried unanimously. After garlanding and panstupari the function terminated.

VICEROY AT MANDALAY

LORD IRWIN PLAYS A GAME OF TENNIS

MANDALAY, Nov. 27.

Yesterday morning Her Excellency Lady Irwin and party visited the silk bazar and shops at Mandalay. His Excellency had a game of tennis at Government House while the Viceregal Staff were engaged in a polo match which was followed by an "At Home" at the Upper Burma Club. In the evening there was a dinner party at Government House and Their Excellencies watched a fire-works display from Government House. To-day the Viceregal party will visit the Palace and H. E. the Viceroy will grant an interview to Thathanasiang who is recognised by Government as head of the monks of Burma.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1928.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association's farewell dinner in honour of H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson was only one of the many functions organised during the last several days on the eve of His Excellency's retirement. It is true that functions like these are becoming more and more conventional and are being arranged in honour of not only most retiring high officials but even incoming and comparatively unknown officials. It is also true that much of the praise bestowed upon individual officials in the midst of the severest condemnation of the bureaucratic system of Government in the country is often due to that generosity of heart which is, as Sir Leslie observed at the above dinner, "so characteristic of India." Never-the-less, when all allowance is made for the sometimes excessive generosity of Indians and for what are called the ordinary courtesies of public life, it will be readily acknowledged that the many tributes of praise received by Sir Leslie testify unmistakably to the genuine popularity he has earned by his five years record of service. We shall not attempt to-day a review of that record. But remembering our Mayor's useful distinction between "the faults of the office and the faults of the person," we fairly agree with the conclusion of Mr. J. B. Petit, the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, that "on the whole, His Excellency's regime as Governor of our Province has been a great success."

We are more concerned on the present occasion with Sir Leslie's work for and in relation to the textile industry. Mr. Petit said in the course of his speech at the dinner that when His Excellency "was convinced that the inequitable cotton excise duty was an injustice to the industry, he wrote strongly to the Government of India in favour of its abolition, and its removal was, in no small measure, due to His Excellency's strenuous efforts." Mr. Petit also showed how, when Sir Leslie found the industry passing through "the gravest crisis in its existence", "he had the courage of openly advocating measures for its protection." We are not told, however, whether the Government of India went just as far as Sir Leslie did, in deciding upon their protective measures. But Mr. Petit, far-sighted businessman as he is, suavely added: "May I in passing take this opportunity of saying that the industry is still not out of the woods and that all the assistance and solicitude of the Government will be necessary for a long time to come yet, if the premier industry of the Presidency is to be saved from complete annihilation?" But Mr. Petit did not dilate on that feature of the present position which threatens complete annihilation. He passed from the root cause of the disease to the discussion of a symptom, the present Labour unrest, and both he and Sir Leslie harped on the remedies for that symptom, fairly ignoring the root cause of the disease.

Coming to the recent strike Mr. Petit said that "his position was rendered somewhat difficult by the fact that the matter was still the subject of examination before a Committee." So he made "a passing reference to the strike" and in the course of it had some hard things to say about a class of Labour leaders of the present day. He did not attempt a criticism of the case presented by that section during the recent strike. But he bitterly complained that some of the Labour leaders were "outsiders" and that some "were out to create trouble, to destroy capital and earn notoriety at the expense both of Labour and industry." Mr. Petit warned Labour to beware of such leaders but added: "No one denies to Labour the right to organise itself and make terms on the basis of collective bargaining by all constitutional and legitimate means open to it." In the interests of harmony between Labour and Capital it is desirable to consider dispassionately the above complaints and warning. It is certainly an ideal scheme that organised Labour should be guided by workers themselves. But it is not safe at this stage to eliminate altogether the so-called "outsiders" or non-workers. Government themselves have sanctioned the custom of appointing "outsiders" as Labour representatives in the Councils and elsewhere. Mill-owners too, have often negotiated with such Labour leaders in the past, with much benefit to both Labour and Capital. To eliminate them altogether in the present undeveloped stage of Labour organisation will not only injure that organisation but might possibly compel employers to negotiate with ill-educated, undisciplined dummy Labour leaders, controlled by others behind the screen. As regards the class of leaders who are supposed to be out "to destroy capital," if the reference is to Communist ideals, we think it necessary to state that it is safest to let alone a Labour leader's ultimate ideals and to consider at any particular stage the specific programme he puts forward. An honest Socialist, miscalled a Communist, may propose definite measures far more reasonable than a fanatical Trade Unionist. We fear that the alarmist attitude towards the Red Bogey, while casting a halo round Communism, is driving both Government and Capital into a panic pregnant with mischief. The Trades Disputes Bill and the Public Safety Bill, which Sir Leslie artfully commended to the Mill-owners, are begotten of this panic. But in their present form they are dangerously drastic and they do not deserve the slightest support.

CEASE THESE SQUABBLES

We published yesterday the text of the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Fazil Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. Jinnah with regard to the proposed All-India Muslim Conference. We are glad that Mr. Jinnah has pointed out some of the many grave defects inherent in an All-India Muslim Conference as proposed by the conveners. As Mr. Jinnah says "You will admit that we should have some definite idea as to what procedure the conveners propose and how will the decision be taken in the event of there being a difference and particularly the method of voting". These are difficult matters and when we consider that part of the procedure adopted at any rate, in connection with the nomination of delegates, they become grave. For, if we are not greatly mistaken, the importance—as judged by the number of representatives they have been empowered to nominate—of such institutions as the All-India Muslim League and the Central Khilafat Committee has been sought to be brought down to the level of mushroom organisations like the Shafi League and of individual members of the Legislatures some of whom, by reason of being nominated, cannot claim representative capacity much less the power to nominate 'representatives' even in the Government of India Act sense! It is quite in keeping with the conveners' indifference to the implications of representation to forget that, as Mr. Jinnah points out "the date fixed viz., December 31 is not likely to secure the attendance of a large body of men who will be in Calcutta during the Christmas Week". But we are surprised how the conveners forgot that the Constitution Committee has called a Convention earlier than December 31 for the specific purpose of finally considering the Nehru Report. And yet the Conference is being called "to consider the Nehru Report" and, we presume to enable Muslim suggestions to be placed before the Convention. We, therefore, cannot understand how the conveners fixed dates without any regard for the Convention. True, the Aga Khan was not available before the end of December. But is it not treating the Convention with discourtesy for the convenience of an individual, however exalted? We suggest to the conveners that the proposed All-India Muslim Conference is neither logical nor useful and that they should rather respond to Mr. Jinnah's invitation to rally round the All-India Muslim League.

THE INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

It is a happy sign of the times that Indians of culture and business experience have been lately interesting themselves in the film industry with ambition to start production and exhibition on quite modern lines and further to market the same at home and abroad, a factor, which has been completely neglected till now. To cite an example of this welcome interest we should like to point out to the new concern to be shortly floated by Mr. Naval Gandhi whose interview we published on Monday and Mr. Taleyarkhan with the assistance of a Syndicate under the chairmanship of Sir Joseph Kay, to utilise the abundant resources available in our country and thus enhance the cause of the Indian film industry. We wish the new venture every success and hope that it will, by its example, encourage other Indian financiers and competent and educated people to take interest more and more in the production of motion fictures which will throw light on the potentialities of the film from political, economic, social and educational standpoints. In regard to this new industry young ambitious, able and educated Indians are entitled to be given every opportunity for training from the 'beginning', which has been denied so far to them in this and other industries, so that national interests will have always predominance in rapidly industrialising this country.

THE AGRICULTURE SHOW

VALUE OF EXHIBITION AT AHMEDABAD

(BY THE THAKORESAHEB OF AMOD.)

The Agricultural Show at Ahmedabad which was opened by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson on Saturday, the 17th instant, is the second of its kind in the Presidency and easily the largest ever held in India. Ever since the first Agricultural Show was held at Allahabad in 1910, similar shows have been held from time to time on a smaller scale in every Presidency, but those arranged in the Bombay Presidency are by far the most extensive, exhaustive and magnificent. The first show in this Presidency was held in Poona. The seat of Government and the existence there of the only Agricultural College and farm in the Presidency afforded greater facilities to the organisers of that show, but it was outclassed by the one held at Ahmedabad in spite of the several disabilities and consequent advantages. All arrangements were perfect and above reproach and the enthusiasm of the organisers was unbounded.

VAST AREA.

The area covered by the show is considerably very large and it takes nearly six long hours to take even a cursory glance at the whole show and if one desires to see every stall and pavillion with a student's eye he must spend at least two days. Though the articles exhibited are brought only from the Bombay Presidency, the varieties of things collected in the show give a good idea of what pains the organisers of the show must have taken to gather them. The visitor is soon impressed with the grand scale and the magnificent arrangements.

IN THE FARMERS' INTEREST.

Though styled "The Agricultural Show" it may well be called "The Agriculturists' Show" for not only does it contain all things which are useful for agriculture, but it also contains all things an agriculturist should know of. The cattle section, containing bullocks, buffaloes and cows, the poultry section and the dairy section have secured the first place in the order of arrangements, which shows that the organisers of the show are well aware of what bright future awaits those industries in India and that they ought to receive first attention in India of to-day. The next sections contain sanitary, nursing and other similar departments exhibiting the models of healthy, well ventilated houses and nurseries like those usually shown in sanitary shows and sanitary wells and tanks. The need for physical development of the agriculturists has also not escaped notice of the organisers and for this a separate section is allotted. Different kinds of boring machines and tilling and other agricultural implements cover a good area, but what strikes one most is the arrangement of plants grown on soils with and without manures side by side so that the observer gets a fair idea of what part manure plays in the growth of plants. In one section are arranged side by side the same kinds of plants from different Talukas of the Presidency giving a comparative study of the growth of every kind of plant in different kinds of soils in the Presidency.

CROWDS OF VISITORS.

The observer is soon impressed by the immense interest the show has created amongst the agriculturist world. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company has made arrangements for the running of special trains at concession rates and each train brings hundreds of peasants from every part of Gujarat. The curiosity with which they enquire of every agricultural implement and machinery and the result its use would give them evidently shows that they desire to take advantage of the modern means of the agriculture, for they have a burning desire to increase the produce of the soil. But the fear and doubt that the Western methods of agriculture may not suit the native soil and climate keep them back.

WANTED: DISTRICT SHOWS.

It would therefore pay if similar shows are arranged in every district on a smaller scale and model farms are opened in every Taluka where the use and success of the modern implements may be exhibited. The difficulties which the agriculturists found in particular at the Agricultural Show was whether the implements exhibited in various sections would be useful in particular localities or not, and about half a dozen of such cultivators whom I came across were introduced by me to the persons representing such sections. The condition of the soil in all the six districts of the Northern division differs from one another and the difficulty experienced by the cultivators was quite sound.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

The best course would be that there should be tractor operations in every district and its burden should be borne by the big landholders, because the result would be in their interest as well as in the interest of the cultivators. If once peasants are satisfied that better re-

(Continued on page 11.

INDIAN FILMS AND SOME OF THEIR DEFECTS

SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORM

(BY M. A. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.)

Every one is aware that the Indian Film Industry is one of the great blessings of the present day in the matter of improving Indian culture, and every encouragement should be given to it to bring it to perfection. But my constant visits to the cinema theatres force me to make some remarks, as to the defects of the film, which, if brought to the notice of the directors and actors of Indian films early, may prevent them taking wrong steps and make them follow the right step only. The film is a thing seen not only in India, but throughout the world and it is only a correct step that makes us keep pace with the rest of the world in culture and perfection.

THE STORY.

The first thing that impresses a theatre-goer is the story and the best story is one which imparts pleasure to the spectators and improves their mind. What is the idea of going to a cinema? Is it not with the idea of seeking pleasure? How is pleasure attained? At the cinema the thoughtless children get pleasure by comical sights and fights; youth "by the sight of young damsels with blushing cheeks"; and the married man gets pleasure by sympathising with the hero in the circumstances in which he himself sometimes has been put. And as for the old man he gets pleasure by sights of holy scenes and Godly places. Hence, a good story should comprise scenes for all in order to please the public. When you come out of a theatre you must be filled up with a new energy driving you from misery to pleasure, and from laziness to activity.

WAYS OF SCENARIO WRITERS.

But such is rarely the case with the stories I have come across on the screen. It is but natural that a religious story should contain supernatural and mysterious elements such as miracles. In a Fairy-story, love, not devotion, must predominate. In historical stories, facts and no mystery should happen. In Puranic stories, devotion (Bhakti) not love should predominate. But our story-writers begin with devotion and end it in mysterious love. In Fairy-stories religion is indiscriminately introduced and in historical ones all impossibilities are introduced. Such should not be the work of a story-writer. Money is essential and income is the main motive in writing a story. But money is not all, for the main idea of film industry in India is to improve Indian culture and no such improvement can be done by scenes which impress only for the hour we see on the screen. The story-writer must introduce something useful for the improvement of the physical, moral and mental side of the spectator, and this should only be done not in the form of a sermon but by a pleasant impressive scene arranged for the purpose. The story-writer must carefully adjust his story to the perfect acting capacities of the company actors and whatever is impossible to act must be carefully avoided. He should sit often in all classes in the cinema theatres while his story is being screened and catch random remarks made by the audience, as to the worth of the story and make use of the experience in future stories. The most horrible story sometimes passes in crowded theatres, but it is not the story; it is the established reputation of the Company that gathers crowds.

THE SCENES.

As regards the scenes I have hardly any complaint to make so long as they are natural ones—the mountain, the river, etc. But when it comes to coloured scenes on the curtain I wonder why care is not taken to see that no wind swings it backward and forward. In some scenes of fort walls and prisons, the doors and pillars, and sometimes the wall itself look clearly a dirty curtain and not at all a scene. Once I saw a life-size picture on a curtain. The curtain being large it was made of two portions one placed above the other. The upper portion contained the body of a man above the thighs and the lower one contained his legs below. The curtains were slightly displaced and how wonderful it was to see the figure with its right leg attached to its left and its left leg hanging in the air at a distance from the body.

Sometimes in beautiful scenes ghastly phenomena like murders are made to occur. In any good drama it is essential that scenes should corroborate

(Continued on page 11.

Notes of the Day.

Confidence In Pandit Nehru.

In response to Pandit Motilal Nehru's statement about his Presidentship of the ensuing Congress, the Provincial Congress Committees of about ten provinces including the Punjab, Bengal, Gujarat, Bombay, Maharashtra, Karnatak, Andhra and the Central Provinces have expressed full confidence in Panditji's leadership, not to speak of the numerous conferences supporting the All-Parties' Constitution. We have no doubt other Provincial Committees will soon follow suit. Though the Madras Committee's resolution is a little evasive regarding Panditji's statement, the same Committee's endorsement of the A. I. C. C. resolution in support of the Nehru Report shows that the Committee is not opposed to Dominion Status as an immediate step towards the goal of Independence. It is to be noted at the same time that a number of District Conferences in Madras have whole-heartedly supported the Nehru Report. It is significant that at the C. P. Congress Committee's meeting, when the resolution of confidence in Panditji was discussed, an amendment was moved stating that "the goal of the Congress should be Independence without the British connection and Dominion Status should not be accepted as the goal", but the amendment, according to an A. P. message, was lost by an "overwhelming majority."

The Paris Way To Justice.

Consistently with the agreement arrived at between Herr Muller and the interested allied statesmen in Geneva in September last, the German Cabinet decided on October 26 to "take with other interested Powers the necessary measures for instituting a commission of independent experts with a view to a definite and complete settlement of the problem of reparations." This decision, we believe, was not disagreeable to London, but Paris had its objections, because, according to the "Temps", the semi-official organ of the French Foreign Office, the decision implied Germany's unwillingness to make a preliminary offer, and her equality in the matter, with the rest of the Allies—which of course is not the Versailles' spirit. Finally it implied that the "independent experts" would be like members of the Dawes Committee whose role would be to assess German capacity to pay independently of all political consideration because, as the "Temps" thinks, Berlin would not like the experts to be "officials acting in conformity with precise instructions but persons with liberty of action."

French Chauvinists at Work.

Hence the refusal to accede to the proposal regarding independent experts; failing which "it would be necesary to limit, with the greatest precision, the work of the Commission in order to close the door to all surprises." "Surprises" evidently signifies attacks on the provision of the Treaty of Versailles which are bound to come from a Committee of independent experts; indeed, the very project of appointing such a Committee is in itself an attack on the Treaty. This explains the bright suggestion of Paris, published elsewhere to-day, that the experts should be appointed by the Reparations Commission which is itself a child of the Versailles Treaty, although Paris knows that America will not come in and the proposed body, by reason of being the grand-child of the Versailles Treaty, can only act within the frame-work of the latter. Thus it is deliberately being sought to sabotage an attempt at redressing a genuine grievance. They swear by goodwill and justice, but stand by the Treaty of Versailles, the most monumental negation of the two virtues.

Welcome Activity.

The Baroda Praja Mandal founded by Rao Bahadur H. D. Kantawala on 31st December, 1916, is the mouthpiece of the population of the Baroda State, numbering 21 lakhs. The seventh sessions of this popular Mandal was held, on the 4th instant, under the chairmanship of Darbar Shri Gopaldas. In order to place before the readers the grievances of the people of this premier Indian State, the "Naya Gujarat" of Baroda has published a special number called the "Prajamandal Number" which contains several instructive special articles, contributed by persons who are fully conversant with the grievances of the people of the State. Dr. Sumant Mehta in his article on "The Future of the Prajamandal" while recognising the good work done by it and the prestige it has acquired, points out its defects and suggests remedies for their removal.

Lure of Foreign Employment.

It is regrettable, he says, to find officials of the State who retire on pensions prefer to take up posts in British territory rather than give the benefit of their ripe experience to the State by remaining in it. Sjt. Rangildas M. Kapadia writes on "Baroda State and the Press" wherein the disabilities the Press in Baroda is groaning under are ruthlessly exposed, pointing out the concrete instances, reminding the powers-that-be of the healthy maxim of Napoleon "Power is founded in Public Opinion." Sjt. Manibhai Dvivedi trenchantly criticises the Excise policy of the State which he lightly characterises as the "Trade of Crime." Among the names of other contributors may be mentioned the names of Mrs. Goonvantigauri C. Doctor, Sjt. C. P. Shah, Mrs. Chaitanyabala Majmudar, Mrs. Jayavanti N. Desai. The number provides very instructive reading. There are also several attractive illustrations including that of Darbar Shri Gopaldas Desai as the frontispiece.

LAJPAT RAI MEMORIAL FUND.

Appeal for Rs. 5 Lacs issued to Nation.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S MESSAGE.

Resolve to do Constructive Work in Terms of Swaraj.

WARDHA, Nov. 27.

A public appeal has issued for the collection of a minimum of Five Lakhs of Rupees as Lalaji's Memorial Fund.

"The following appeal has been issued over the signatures of the President of the Congress, Dr. Ansari, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviyaji and Sheth Ghanshyamdas Birla;

"To the Citizens of India,

It is but meet that there should be a national memorial to the revered memory of the patriot,so brave, so great, and so self-sacrificing as Lala Lajpat Rai.

We the undersigned have therefore taken it upon ourselves to make an appeal to the general public for funds which we hope will meet with a universal response. If we expect large donations from the rich, we know that Lalaji's spirit would find the greatest solace from the coppers of the poor.

We propose to announce later the exact manner in which the funds will be used. But we constitute ourselves as Trustees for the funds with power to associate others with us in their administraton.

We may, however, generally state that we shall use them for the advancement of Lalaji's many political activities to which he so nobly gave the best part of his life. We shall naturally bear in mind his great creation and the instrument of his operations, the Servants of the People Society.

We have fixed the sum of Rupees Five Lakhs as the minimum that a grateful country should give to Lalaji's memory. Regard-being had to the bad times through which we are passing we have chosen the lowest sum consistently with Lalaji's All-India greatness and the cause to which the monies are to be devoted.

Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. Ghanshyamdas Birla, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, who has kindly consented to act as Secretary and Treasurer for the fund."

Sd. M. A. ANSARI
MADON MOHAN MALAVIYA
GHANSHYAMDAS BIRLA

26th November 1928.

MAHATMA ENDORSES APPEAL

EXHORTATION TO THE NATION

Endorsing the above appeal Mahatma Gandhi says:—

"I have seen also the appeal issued by the President of the Congress fixing the 29th instant for the observance in memory of the deceased patriot. I heartily endorse both those appeals and I trust that meetings will be held throughout the country at which subscriptions will be collected in aid of the proposed Memorial. Indeed it would be a striking demonstration if the fixed determination was made by all public workers to finish on the Memorial Day, the collection of Five Dakhs which the distingushed signatories have asked for as a minimum.

I note that the time left for organising such an effort is short. But where there is one will and one purpose, no time is too short. Let the public recall the palmy days of 1920,-1921, when not Five Lakhs, but even Ten Lakhs were collected in one single day. After all a crore was collected in one month. If trusted volunteers will set apart the 29th for this one single item and go out collecting, there should be no difficulty in making up the amount.

Let the collectors remember that they have all to make their returns immediately to Sheth Ghanshyamdas Birla at the address given in the appeal. If the collectors will send me the names, intimating that they have sent the collections to Sjt. Birla, I shall see that the names are duly acknowledged in "Young India." They are free to send the collections to the "Young India" Office from which they will be forwarded to the Treasurer.

If however the task of collecting the full sum in one day is considered in our present disorganised state to be beyond our capacity, let the Collection Committees prolong the period for collecting their quota.

In the absence of any other rule I suggest each District or Taluka fixing its own quota according to its own population that is the least that can be done. The fairest way is for each District, Taluka or Circle to fix its own quota, in no case less than the minimum on a basis of population and to fix its own period within which to finish that collection.

I suggest also a resolution at each meeting to do some constructive work in terms of Swaraj for which the local workers may be best fitted, provided that there is a determination to carry out that resolution, in memory of the deceased patriot will not suffer if no such resolution is passed. But it will suffer so long as the memory is a trust in our charge, if after having passed the resolutions we forget about them."

Sd. M. K. GANDHI.

LAJPAT RAI DAY

PUBLIC MEETING AT MATUNGA

Under the joint auspices of the F. and G. Ward District Congress Committee, the Matunga Residents' Association, the Matunga Hindu Sabha, The South Indian Association, the Arya Samaj, the Asthika Samaj and the Matunga Youth League, a public meeting will be held in the Lakhamsi Nappoo Hall, King's Circle, Matunga, to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 p.m. to observe the Lala Lajpat rai Day. Mr. B. G. Horniman has kindly consented to preside. Among the speakers will be Seth Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo Dr. Udgaonkar, Pandit Anandji, Mr. B. T. Desai, Mr. R. Krishna Ayyar and others.

MEETINGS OF REGRET AND CONDOLENCE

Further messages of meeting held in all parts of India, expressing regret at the sad death of Lala Lajpat Rai, and passing resolutions of condolence have been received. Among the names of the towns in which such meetings were held are the following:—

By the Vaishya Youth League, Bombay.

By the opticians of Kalbadevi Road and Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay (Mr. P. N. Baliwala presiding).

LAJPAT RAI DAY IN BANDRA

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS TO BE CLOSED

At a meeting of the Bandra Municipal School Board held yesterday in the Municipal Town Hall with Mr. Hiralal M. Desai in the chair, the following resolution was adopted:—"This Board expresses its profound regret at the sad and untimely death of Lala Lajpatrai—an eminent educationist and a patriot of India—and further this Board sympathises with the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement; further resolved that the Municipal schools be closed on 29th instant as a mark of respect for the death of Lala Lajpatrai."

The resolution was proposed from the chair and carried 'nem con'.

"ALL INDIA MOURNING DAY"

SUGGESTION FOR TO-MORROW

Mr. Thakurlal H. Desai writes:—

The sad and sudden death of Lalaji under peculiarly tragic circumstances has left a deep wound. It has been decided and announced to observe 29th day of November 1928 as "All India Mourning Day" in memory of the deceased' patriot. It is and should be the earnest desire of all-Indians that all business be suspended on that day and the day should be passed in prayers and studying the life and history of the Great Sout. Hereby an appeal is issued to all Heads of institutions and firms that they should be kept closed on that day. All Leaders of the Bars and Indian Judges should visit in deputation on the Hon'ble the Chief Justice that he may order to keep all the Courts closed on that day as was done in Lahore. All the Indian Ministers and Members of the Executive Council should similarly approach the Government to keep all the Government offices closed and it is also desired that all private firms including those formed by Europeans should be kept closed and Indians employed in Private firms if they cannot prevail upon their owners to keep their respective firms closed they are expected to observe Hartal on that day and express their respect for the deceased by remaining absent.

London.—The death occurred on Monday of the septuagenarian Mr. Walter Fox Williamson Wells, O.C.S. He was one of the last survivors of the seige of Lucknow. Lucknow.—Reuter.

Brigadier Cyril M. [illegible]f and G. M. Lindsay have been [illegible]d Aides-de-camp to the King.—[illegible]

NEW LAW MEMBER

SIR B. L. MITTER APPOINTED

SIR J. SIMON'S EMPHATIC DENIAL OF INTERFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27.

It is announced that Sir B. L. Mitter has been appointed member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in succession to the late Mr. S. R. Das.—A. P.

SIR JOHN'S SURPRISE AT NEWSPAPER CANARD

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27.

Before leaving for Agra Sir John Simon was shown a paragraph in a newspaper which suggested that he had been interfering with the discretion of the proper authorities in the filling up of the vacancy caused by the death of the late Law Member and that controversy and delay had thereby arisen.

Sir John exclaimed, "What fantastic nonsense! I hope that the experience of twenty years of public life has taught me to devote myself as I am doing with all my might to the discharge of my own duty and to leave other people to discharge theirs."—A. P.

LALAJI'S PLACE IN ASSEMBLY

PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE TO MEET ON DEC 1.

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

The question of filling up the vacancy caused by the death of Lala Lajpat Rai will be considered at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee on 1st December.—A. P.

REPARATIONS PROBLEMS

QUESTION OF INVITING UNITED STATES

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Paris.—As the Treaty of Versailles provided that all reparations questions are the concern of the Reparations Commission, it is proposed that the latter shall be invited by the Allied Governments to designate a Committee of experts finally to settle the reparations problem. The Commission will request the German attached commission to designate German experts. It will also decide whether to invite the United States to participate in the Committee a meeting of which is not likely before January.—Reuter.

WAILING WALL INCIDENT

GOVT TO MAINTAIN JEWISH RIGHTS

LONDON, Nov. 27.

A Memorandum of Col. Armery embodied a White Paper relating to the Wailing Wall incident cabled on November 11 voices the Government's intention to maintain the Jewish rights of access to the pavement in front of the Wall and also the right to take to it those appurtenances which were allowed under the Turkish regime.

The Memorandum declares that it is inconsistent with their duty under the Mandate if they endeavoured to compel the Muslim owners of the pavement to accord any further priveleges and rights to the Jewish community.

The Government have instructed the senior officer to sound both the parties tentatively to ascertain the likelihood of mutual agreement.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF 50 TO WED A GIRL OF SWEET SIXTEEN

WANKNER RAJPUTS' PROTEST

WANKNER, Nov. 26.

The Rajputs of Kathiawar are making efforts to prevent the proposed marriage of the Maharajah of Alwar (who is aged about 50) with a Rajput girl of about 16, of the village of Dhuna, in Wankner State.

A memorial has been submitted to the Raja Saheb of Wankner State praying for his intervention so as to prevent the marriage coming off, it being pointed out that the provisions of the law of the State prohibit marriage between parties of widely dissimilar ages. The Managing Committee of the All-Kathiawar Rajput Conference is meeting here this week to concert measures against the proposal.

The girl is at present under the protection of the Ruler of Wankner.—A. P.

MORE MAHABIR DALS IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

The Sanatan Dharma authorities of the Punjab are carrying through a programme of strengthening the Mahabir Dals in the province and establishing new Dals where such do not exist. With this object in view the Secretary of the Punjab Mahabir Dal is proceeding shortly on a comprehensive tour in the north and west Punjab visiting about thirty stations.—A. P.

LORD READING SPEAKS AGAIN

INDIA SHOULD HELP BRITAIN TO KEEP HER WORD!

O'DWYER ACCEPTS MAYO PRESCRIPTION

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Lord Reading in a speech at the Autors' Club said that he was far fro msaying that the scheme of Reforms launched in 1919 was entirely successfully. But it was not unflattering to the British people to note that Indians had been pressing on us constitutions drafted always upon the basis of our own system of Government. Indians wanted a closer association with the Government. India's political aspirations must be carefully considered, especially after the report of the Simon Commission. Britain would stand fast by the declaration of 1917, always remembering that it was dependent on the co-operation of India and the confidence which could be placed in Indians. The object for which he had been striving was to keep our word. it was for Indians to help us realise it.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer said that the great mistake had been to overlook the fact that the Indian question was pre-eminently a social question. We ought to use the existing indigenous institutions as nucleus of self-governing institutions rather than try to impose on India an erotic system of Responsible Government.—Reuter.

FULL CONFIDENCE IN PT. MOTILAL

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE WELCOMES HIS PRESIDENTSHIP OF CONGRESS

LUCKNOW, Nov. 27.

A meeting of the United Provinces Congress Committee was held here, to-day. under the presidency of Pundit Jawharlal Nehru. The Committee considered Pundit Motilal Nehru's letter and statement of Noxember 7 and resolved as follows:—The Committee expresess its full confidence in Pundit Motilal Nehru and welcomes his presidentship of the Calcutta Congress.

In regard to the Nehru Committees' report and the All-Parties' decicions this Committee endorses the resolution adopted by the All-India Congress Committee at Dedhi, and agrees with the President-Elect that this resolution meant (1) that independence can only mean severance from the British Empire (2) unqualified acceptance of the communal recommendations of the All-Parties' Conference and (3) a general approval of the proposed constitution as a great step towards political advance. The Committee is prepared to co-operate with other groups in the All-Parties' Convention in accordance with this resolution. —A. P.

BOYCOTT REHEARSAL IN LUCKNOW

PT. JAWAHARLAL LEADS PROCESSION

LUCKNOW, Nov. 26.

For the third time within a week the Lucknow Boycott Committee took out the rehearsal flag procession this afternoon led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

On Friday last there was an exciting discussion in the Boycott Committee regarding the attitude to be taken by the Committee in the event of the police restricting the route of the procession on the day of the Commission's arrival to areas beyond the eye-sight and earshot of the Commission. The majority of the committee members favoured defiance of such restricting orders while an 'influential' minority counselled obedience to the orders under protest because they held that disobedience to police orders would amount a civil disobedience which under the existing circumstances was difficult to achieve and unnecessary. The majority were unyielding with the result that the presidents of the District and Town Congress Committees as also the secretary of the District Congress Committee and several others who formed the minority signified their intention of resigning their respective offices and membership of the Boycott Committee. In view, however, of a letter received to-day from the Superintendent of Police permitting the procession right up to the Railway Station on the day of the Commission's arrival Friday's controversy has lost all point and it is said that the differences among the boycotters have been composed.—A.P.

OPPOSITION TO BE REPLIED

SUB-COMMITTEE TO ISSUE REPORT

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

It is understood that a supplementary report will soon be issued by the All-Parties Sub-Committee which included Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. This report will incorporate the amendments made in the constitution scheme at Lucknow and Delhi and the criticisms levelled against the scheme put forward in the Nehru report will also be answered.

It is further understood that those members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures who stood for boycott of the Simon Commission and opposed the setting up of Legislative Committees to sit with the Commission are being invited to join the All-India Convention which meets at Calcutta.—A. P.

PRINCES DISILLUSIONED!

Maharaja of Patiala Regrets there is No Public Session of States Committee

NO ACCESS TO GOVT. RECORD

"We have found Daily Transaction of Business between States and Govt. Not Strictly Legal"

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Maharajah of Patiala, replying on behalf of the members of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes who are at present in London, to a series of written questions, regrets that the States Committee is unable to allow public sessions. He declares that they had a patient hearing but there was nothing in the nature of a round-table discussion which would have enabled them to meet and remove any objections to the Princes' contentions.

NOT VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS.

They had discovered that the range of the infringements of rights secured to the States was far greater than they themselves had ever imagined. They had further found that many subsidiary agreements between the Government of India and the States were not voluntary agreements at all and also that the transaction of daily business between the Government of India and the States had not been based on strict legal rights.

NO ACCESS TO GOVT. RECORDS.

The Maharajah of Patiala regrets the inadequacy of time to prepare their case necessitating their doing hurriedly what ought to be done slowly. They would have preferred the Government of India represented at the enquiry, both to enable the Princes to deal with the difficulties and objections and for giving them an opportunity of knowing the contents of the Government of India's records to which the Princes had been denied access.

The Maharajah expressed an opinion that while much ground had been covered they had not submitted definite proposals for the new constitutional machinery designed to remedy their grievances because they realised that the States Committee had not been authorised to negotiate with them.

THE NEXT STEP.

He foreshadowed their next step, namely, they would request a Round Table Conference with His Majesty's Government for the purpose of the new machinery which must be established by both parties in agreement but "if the Committee does not admit our contentions regarding the new constitutional position our next step will necessarily be to ask an authoritative decision on that issue particularly as the Government of India and ourselves are equally interested."

The Maharajah of Patiala was of opinion that in view of the strength of their case before the Committee they would be extremely surprised and disappointed if the Committee did not entirely endorse the Princes' views.

Finally, regarding the Indian States Peoples' delegation the Maharajah stated that it was impossible to say how many States or subjects the delegation represents or what claim it possesses to represent any single Indian State. Otherwise they were sorry the deputation like other members of the public was excluded.—Reuter.

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY REPORT

COMMITTEE AND THE PEOPLES' VOICE

LONDON, Nov. 26.

In the House of Commons Earl Winterton, replying to Commander Kenworthy, said that Viscount Peel could not pledge himself to publish the evidence at or the report of the Indian States Enquiry before he had seen them and there might be evidence by some of their highnesses which the latter might not wish to be published. If Commander Kenworthy was dissatisfied when the report was received (of which notice would be given) he could put the question. Earl Winterton pointed out that there had been numerous committees where neither the report nor the evidence was published. Earl Winterton was unable to accept the premise that the subjects in the Indian States had the right to present their case to the committee. He added they could publish their views through newspapers, public meetings and otherwise. The position would be entirely different if the Committee were a Commission.—Reuter.

LIMITATION OF PARAMOUNTCY

SIR LESLIE SCOTT CONTINUES ADDRES

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Sir Leslie Scott to-day continued his speech before the Butler Committee dealing specially with the limitation of paramountcy and contracts between the States and the Crown and the question of vesting in the States such sovereign power as has not already been transferred to the Crown by contract, after which the Committee adjourned till to-morrow. Sir Leslie Scott will conclude his speech to-morrow and the Maharaja of Patiala on behalf of the princes will wind up the proceedings.—Reuter.

KING'S HEALTH

PUBLIC ANXIETY

DUKE OF YORK'S ASSURANCE

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Public anxiety with regard to the King has been deepened by the news that both doctors, according to previous arrangement, returned to the Palace at 10/15 last evening for further consultation and remained till 11/30. Hitherto no further bulletin has been issued.—Reuter.

NO EXTENSION OF PLEURISY

LONDON, Nov. 26.

A bulletin says that the King was not comfortable during day to-day when his temperature was 101.6. Pleurisy has not extended and strength has been maintained.—Reuter.

PROGRESS MADE

DUKE OF YORK'S ASSURANCE

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Duke of York addressing the British Poster Advertising Association this afternoon said, "I am glad to be able to tell you that there is a slight improvement in the King's condition this morning.

"Some of you know what pleurisy is and how depressing it can be. There are two things to be remembered from nature of illness namely that the progress must be slow and there will be ups and downs but a progress has been made."—Reuter.

KING PASSES MORE RESTFUL NIGHT

LONDON, Nov. 27.

A bulletin issued at eleven in the morning says: King passed a more restful night. Temperature was somewhat lower but conditions are otherwise unchanged.—Reuter.

PRESS UNEASY ABOUT KING'S CONDITION

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Uneasiness with regard to the King is reflected in headings in newspapers referring to His Majesty's "unsatisfactory condition" yesterday evening. It is pointed out that hitherto there had been no progress towards recovery, that original infection persists and that illness, is serious. A more hopeful feature of the situation is that no alteration in the travel plans of the Prince of Wales has yet been ordered.—Reuter.

Allahabad, Nov. 27.—The local branch of the Indian Telegraph Association welcomed Mr. E. J. Clerici, the New Postmaster General, on his first visit to Allahabad last evening. Mr. Clerici replying said he saw no reason why the Department and the Association should not work in harmony. The personal touch was a great factor and he always made it his business wherever he went to get into touch with the various grades in the service.—A. P.

SIMON COMMISSION

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN INDIA

MR. MACWATTERS' EVIDENCE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27.

When the Simon Conference met today Mr. Macwatters Secretary, Industries Department was examined.

Sir John Simon: What is the limit of hours for a daily worker?

Mr. Macwaters: Eleven hours with one hour's rest.

Sir J. Simon: Now let us take the Washington Convention, has it been good?

Mr. Macwatters: Yes. It was made the basis of new Factories Act.

He then explained that before the Government undertook the legislation they ascertained the sense of the Legislature by tabling the resolutions and if they were carried then the Bill was introduced.

Sir J. Simon: How are provisions of the Labour Laws enforced?

Mr. Macwatters: Inspectors of the Factories are appointed to work under the Provincial administrations and they send their reports to the Central Government.

Sir J. Simon: The arrangement is that the Central Authority legislates and the Provincial authorities administer the provisions of that law?

Mr. Macwatters: Only the report is sent from the provinces.

Sir J. Simon: How the inspections have got on?

Mr. Macwatters: I do not know.

Sir J. Simon: If you are able to tell me whether these laws are enforced and observed?

Mr. Macwatters: I think they are observed and enforced.

Sir J. Simon: You regard this as satisfactory arrangement that one authority should make laws and another authority should see that they are carried out?

Mr. Macwatters: I think under the present conditions that is the best arrangement possible.

Viscount Burnham examined the witness on India's relations with International Labour organisation.

Viscount Burnham: I should like to ask you whether India would be content to remain in category of backward industrial countries?

Mr. Macwatters: No.

Viscount Burnham: Is it the case that India has a permanent place on the Governing Body of the International Labour organisation?

Mr. Macwatters: Yes. The High Commissioner for India represents India on that Body.

Viscount Burnham. Is it possible for India herself to make an advance on the question of the hours of the Labour?

"NO DEMAND FOR SHORTER HOURS."

Mr. Macwatters: There has been no proposal officially for introduction of lsgislation for shorter hours but to put India on an equality with other countries, the International organisation would

INDIAN STATES AND WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

Major Attlee: Is your department in correspondence with the Indian States where there are industrial undertakings?

Mr. Macwatters: The question of Indian States is a very difficult one. We are directly responsible for British India only and have no power to enforce the principles of Convention in the Indian States. This limitation has been accepted at Geneva but I have no reason to suppose that really organized industries in well developed and well managed States are in any way really behind our own.

Major Attlee: There is only one nominated member for Labour in the Assembly. Is not Labour legislation rather handicapped owing to one member having to speak on all sorts of diverse topics?

Mr. Macwatters: I agree. I think Labour representation in the Assembly should be very much larger than it is.

Major Attlee: You are dealing with Labour legislation. Have you any method of consulting the Trade Unions?

Mr. Macwatters: We elicit opinions through the Provincial Governments and sometimes we specify we should like to have particularly the opinion of the Trades Unions. This occurred in the case of the Trades Dispute Bill.

SECOND LABOUR INFORMATION.

Major Attlee: Is it not a drawback that on Labour conditions you are in touch with Labour conditions only second hand?

Mr. Macwatters: Both the member and the secretary visit industrial areas once or twice every year particularly Bombay and Calcutta.

Major Attlee: There is no such thing as day to day touch?

Mr. Macwatters: No.

NO OPPOSITION TO LABOUR LEGISLATION.

Sir Arthur Froom was informed by the witness that he had been under the Central Government for the last 19 years and that he has been Secretary to Government for five years.

Sir A. Froom: What is the attitude of the Central Legislatures towards measures for the welfare of Labour? Have there been many cases of such legislation since the Reform?

Mr. Macwatters: There has been a great period of activity. Not only has the Factories and Mines Act been completely changed but the Trade Union Act, Workers' Compensation Act and other measures have been passed. I can say quite definitely that the Government proposals were accepted without any serious opposition.

NO OPPOSITION TO LABOUR LEGISLATION.

Sir A. Froom referring to the question put by Lord Burnham as to the backward position of India among the industrial countries said, India is now making up in matter of Labour Legislation and in one piece of legislation namely the Merchant Shipping Act it is far advanced than even most of the European countries.

Sir A. Froom:—What do you consider would be the effect on the Central Government in the event of provincial autonomy being granted? We had the question put to you in connection with the irrigation?

"As regards irrigation it appeared only two difficulties face us. One is the 'technical control' of the big schemes and other continuance of All-India Services."

Sir Gour suggested the revival of the Industrial Conference in order to bring about co-ordination. The witness informed him that Local Governments had been already addressed on the subject.

I can say quite definitely the Government proposals were accepted without any serious opposition.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS BOYCOTTED.

PUNJAB NATIONALIST IN COUNCIL.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON POLICE ATTACK.

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

The galleries were crowded when the Punjab Legislative Council assembled today to hear the Governor's address. Of the ninety-four members only fifty-five were present. The Nationalist group of about fourten being among those present. After the Governor's address the Council was adjourned till the 28th.

DR. ALAM'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Mohammad Alam, leader of the Nationalist party in the Council, in a statement to the Associated Press explaining why his party did not attend the Council to-day says:—

"We, the present members of the Nationalist Party in the Punjab Council and Dr. Gopichand Bhargava (who is not a member) who endorses our views, consider that the action of the Punjab Govrnment in condoning the cowardly attack of the police on Lala Lajpat Rai and others on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission at Lahore and its subsequent behaviour even after the death of Lala Lajpatrai, the deceased patriot is deserving of the strongest censure. It is therefore up to us to voice the Universal public feelings of indignation for this attitude of Government in as emphatic a manner as we can by absenting ourselves to-day on the occasion of the address of the Governor to the members of the Punjab Council. We will later take such further action as is in our power to give expression to our views on this matter."

Asked what further action he intended to take later, Dr. Mohammad Alam said "I am contemplating moving an adjournment motion in the Council."—A. P.

ALL-MUSLIM PARTIES CONFERENCE

ARRANGEMENTS PROCEEDING

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

Arrangements for holding the session of the All-Muslim Parties Conference at Delhi are now well in hand. Several meetings of the Reception Committee were held during the last few days. Although December 31st has been provisionally fixed for holding the Conference, much still depends on His Highness the Aga Khan who is expected in India in the first week of December. The general feeling, however, is that the Conference will lose much of its utility if it were held after the session of the All-India Muslim League and the Khilafat Conference at Calcutta. The idea of holding the Conference appears to be to give a definite lead to the different Muslim organisations in the country by formulating united Muslim demands.

Another difficulty which is generally felt here is that while the Reception Committee is at Delhi practically all arrangements for the session are being made by Mr. Fazal I. Rahamtulla at Bombay. It is also interesting to note in this connection that the Council of All-India Muslim League at Lucknow expressed no opinion on the proposed Conference. Maulana Shaukat Ali has been canvassing support for the Conference and he will be at Karachi on December 6th to welcome home Maulana Mahomed Ali.—A. P.

LABOURITE QUESTIONS ABOUT LALAJI

"Evidence not produced to show death due to blows"

"NO NEED TO HOLD FURTHER ENQUIRY"

Denial of Deliberate assault by Police

LONDON, Nov. 26.

To Labourite questions in the House of Commons whether Earl Winterton would inquire into the circumstances of the death of Lala Lajpatrai the Under-Secretary replied that as at present advised Lord Peel did not see the need to hold a further inquiry. Departmental and public inquiries had already been held in India and Lord Winterton preferred at this juncture not to make a detailed statement regarding the facts elicited at the inquires in view of the forthcoming debate in the Punjab Legislative Council; but he might say that no evidence had been produced to show that the death was due to the blows received on the occasion of the demonstration on 30th October. The General effect of both the inquiries was to establish the fact that while the police were compelled to resort to some force owing to the pressure of the crowd from the rear and, consequently, cause a slight injury to persons in front ranks among whom was Lala Lajpatrai, there was no deliberate or unprovoked assault by the police and no person was singled out for assault.

Col. Wedgwood asked of the Punjab Government expressed regret to Lalas family owing to his death being possibly caused by blows.

Lord Winterton said that no Government when it was found necessary to use force was justified in apologising to anybody and no evidence whatever was forthcoming that the death was due to the action of the police. The latter used no more force than to restrain the crowd from breaking barricades and, possibly, assaulting the Simon Commissioners.

ENLIGHTENED DECCAN STATES

SIR LESLIE'S TRIBUTES TO RULERS

PRINCES DINNER AT TAJ

Sir Leslie Wilson replying to the toast proposed at the Princes Dinner held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Tuesday in the course of his speech said:—

I must at the outset express my grateful thanks to His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, and to my other friends Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Rajpipla and the Chief of Sangli and to the Chief of Phaltan, for the generous terms in which they have proposed my health, and to you all for the most warm and friendly manner in which you have received the toast.

Some, perhaps many, of you will remember a similar occasion five years ago when my predecessor, His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, as he was then, addressed, you. On that occasion his farewell words were of more than ordinary significance, for he was addressing a number of Ruling Princes and Chiefs whose historic connection with the Bombay Presidency was about to be severed. He did not disguise his feelings, and a note of sadness as regards the future, as well as one of pride in the past, can be heard in his speech. I think I may say, without being accused of taking an unduly rosy view of the situation, that the loss which the Presidency and its Governor then suffered has not been without its compensations If there are fewer States than before in political relations with the Bombay Government, this has enabled its head to establish closer and more intimate relations with their Rulers than was possible in former days, and still more than would be possible in present times, with the constantly increasing demands which constitutional developments and the progress of the administration make on him. I have been able to visit a number of States at their very kind invitation, all of importance, in which no previous Governor of Bombay had set foot from the earliest days of the establishment of the Government of this Presidency, and, in these visits and in the constant interviews and meetings which I have had with Rulers of States in this Presidency, I have obtained a personal knowledge and, I hope, made personal friendships which would have been impossible if the larger responsibility for the more numerous States had still remained with the Government of this Presidency. I would take this opportunity of thanking you on behalf of Lady Wilson and myself for the many courtesies and the great hospitality which we have received from you all during the five years of our stay in India.

SIR LESLIE'S BOAST.

Though the Presidency of Bombay has lost much, it has retained much, and the importance and number of States which so far remain in political relationship with it are not always realised. The States of the Presidency extend from Khairpur in Northern Sind to Savanur, almost on the Southern boundary of the Presidency, and from Cambay, Janjira and Savantvadi on the Western coast to Akalkot, which borders in the territory of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. I trust that I can claim that, whatever their status and whatever their size, all have received a fair and patient hearing and an impartial and just decision, if a decision was called for, when matters relating to them came before me for consideration. I have done my best to redress grievances where such were brought to my notice, and to give advice and counsel whenever and wherever it was desired or required. I have worked for—and, I hope in some measure secured—the introduction of such measures as will make for peaceful and progressive administration with the minimum of interference and with the maximum degree of consent and co-operation from those concerned.

CHANGING TIMES.

The past five years have been years of much importance in the political history of India, and the present juncture and the coming years are, it seems to me, fraught with issues of special moment to the Rulers and States of India. The Butler Committee has been appointed to explore the legal position as regards the relations between the paramount power and the States, and to enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States, and to make recommendations for more satisfactory adjustment where necessary. A number of important states of the Bombay Presidency have placed their views on the subjects at issue before the Butler Committee, and their co-operation and opinions will have the careful consideration of the Committee and be of value to them in their deliberations. I know from these and many other indications that the rulers of the States of this Presidency are not unaware of the changing times and of the problems which confront the Governments of the States as they do those of British India.

ENLIGHTENED DECCAN STATES.

I would now desire to turn to internal problems. His Excellency the Viceroy has spoken more than once of the great importance of rulers being able to meet any criticism which may be made against the quality of their administration, and I would desire to emphasise the necessity at this juncture for good and efficient administration in all States, in the

I have noted with much pleasure during the five years of my term of office, and during the many visits which I have paid to the States of this Presidency, the progress which has been made in various States in governmental and public services in the provision or improvement of education, sanitation, hospitals, roads and the like. When I last year visited some of the Deccan States, I expressed a sentiment which one of the speakers has repeated this evening, and I did it advisedly I believe that the group of States in the Deccan can stand comparison with any other similar group in the whole of India, and have no reason to fear the fullest and most searching publicity. My knowledge of their enlightened rulers. and my experience of their progressive administrations. give me every encouragement as regards the future of the Governments of Indian States. I could quote similar examples from elsewhere, and I commend the example of the best to the emulation of all.

I do not propose to dwell on your loyalty and devotion to the Crown and the British connection, which are deep rooted in the history and sentiments of the rulers of India.

Your Highnesses, Ruling Princes and Chiefs, I must again express to you and to all your brother Princes and Chiefs the grateful thanks of Lady Wilson and myself for all your friendship and hospitality which have culminated in this banquet and in your speeches this evening.

JAPANESE EMPEROR RETURN TO TOKIO

END OF KYOTO CEREMONIES

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Tokio.—Booming of guns heralded the arrival of the Imperial, train bringing back the Emperor and the Empress from Kyoto.

At the conclusion of the enthromement ceremonies the sacred mirror was restored to its normal resting place by elaborate Shinto rites.—Reuter.

TARIFF BOARD AND INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

ALLEGED UNFAIR TREATMENT AND DISCOURTESY

MR. TAIRSEE REMOVES MISUNDERSTANDING

At the sitting of the Tariff Board on Friday last, the President had made a remark that the Board was rather unfairly treated by the Indian Merchants' Chamber in not sending their official spokesman to give evidence before the Board. In reply to this remark, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, the President of the Chamber, made a statement before the Board on Tuesday with a view to remove any misunderstanding that might have arisen.

MR. TAIRSEE EXPLAINS.

Mr. Tairsee said that there could not possibly be any intention of the slightest discourtesy on the part of the Chamber to the Board for whom they had the highest respect. They nominated Mr. Kapilram Vakil and Dr. Venkat Rao as their representatives because the question of chemical industries was a highly technical one. Mr. Vakil, besides being a research chemist of reputation, was also a merchant of high standing and a member of their Committee for more than four years, and they thought when they selected these gentlemen they were in the best position to express their views on the question. Mr. Tairsee, himself President and ex-officio member of all the sub-committees and delegations under the rules of the Chamber, would have willingly accompanied them if he thought that any question of policy were to be asked at that sitting. He now wished to inquire as to when it would be convenient to the Board to examine all three of them regarding any further question they had to ask of them.

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF CHAMBER'S OPINION.

After hearing Mr. Tairsee's statement, Sir Padamji Ginwalla, President of the Board, made the following observations:—

"The Board very much appreciates the prompt manner in which you have appeared before the Board personally at some inconvenience to yourself to give us an explanation of what took place last week in connection with the evidence of the Chamber and we are very glad to be told that there was no discourtesy intended towards the Board. Indeed, we never thought that there could be any question of discourtesy. The reason why we were anxious to examine the official spokesmen of the Chamber for the year is that we attach very great importance to the opinion of the Chamber as being the premier Indian Chamber and we felt that our proceedings would be somewhat incomplete if we had not had the advantage of its opinion expressed through its chairman.

We had not the least doubt that Mr. Vakil and Mr. Venkat Rao, who appeared before us, would be able to represent the Chamber's views generally and we are prepared to treat them as your representatives on that day except for the single reason that we thought it would be more appropriate if you yourself came and gave us the benefit of your opinion. Mr. Vakil gave us very valuable evidence on that day as an expert and I am sure that we learned much and acquired a great deal of knowledge from his evidence which otherwise would not have been available to us. We are very much indebted to the Chamber for having given us the benefit of his service as an expert witness and we are indebted to Mr. Vakil himself for his valuable evidence. We welcome your suggestion to appear before the Board and to state the views of the Chamber on the general questions of policy which have been raised in your representation. If it suits your convenience we can examine you on Thursday morning."

The representative of the Mill-owners' Association could not be present on Tuesday. He will be examined later by the Board.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

HINDUS HANA BEAT GYMKHANABOMBAY

On Saturday the Hindus had made 226 runs for the loss of 5 wickets against the Bombay Gymkhana. On resumption of the play on Sunday the Hindus made 370 runs for the loss of seven wickets (D. B. Deodhar 52 not out and S. S. Joshi 50 not out) and declared.

The Bombay Gymkhana then went in and replied with a total of 199, P. T. Harrison contributing the top score of his side of 56 runs. They thus lost the game by 171 runs.

M. C. C BEAT QUEENSLAND

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Brisbane.—The [illegible]atch between Queensland and M. C. [illegible]rning side which began on the 24t[illegible]ended to-day in a victory for the [illegible]. by an innings and seventeen [illegible]eensland 116 and 160. M. C. C. [illegible]euter.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. BILL A VERY COMPLICATED MEASURE

DEBATE IN COMMONS ADJOURNED

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Local Self-government Bill which is a very complicated measure of over hundred clauses and which has already provoked much controversy and has even been attacked by Conservative papers because "inter alia" it is alleged to relieve big industrialists at the expense of the smaller ratepayers was submitted to the House of Commons to-day by Mr. Neville Chamberlain who described the measure as the most important of the session and among the greatest measures presented to any Parliament Mr. Chamberlain said that this was the final stage of the government's great measure of rating reform. The system of local government in many respects was obsolete and cried aloud for reform.

WASTEFUL BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

He mentioned as an instance in this connection the continuance of wasteful boards of guardians of onerous charges in rural districts for the maintenance of roads. He said that the inequitable rating system was slowly strangling agriculture and industry and the bill would relieve the industry to the extent of twenty-four millions sterling three-fourths of which would go to the most depressed industries giving the greatest employment. Mr. Chamberlain said that the Bill was only a practical remedy for the present chaotic methods of relief.

LABOURITE OPPOSITION.

In the House of Commons Mr. Greenwood, Labourite, moved the rejection of the Local Government Bill on the ground of its numerous shortcomings. The debate was adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

SUPPORT TO JINNAH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. Jinnah deserves to be congratulated for the bold lead he is once more giving to the Muslim community by dissociating himself from the so-called All-Muslim Parties' Conference to be held at Delhi on the 31st December, 1928.

Every right thinking Muslim, whether he be a supporter or an opponent of the Nehru Report will agree with Mr. Jinnah that there is no reason or occasion at any rate at present for such a Conference Because the All-India Muslim League as well as the All-India Khilafat Conference are holding their annual sessions at Calcutta in the last week of December. As everybody will admit these two organizations represent all sections of the Muslim community of course leaving aside a few flunkies and some fanatics who would always try to mar the success of any national movement. No doubt the most important question to be considered at these sessions will be the Nehru Report, which as is now being acknowledged throughout the country offers the best solution of our communal differences in the present circumstances of the country.

It is the duty of these two premier Muslim organizations to give to that Report their fullest considerations without being led away by religious fanaticism or silly notions of safe-guarding the so-called Muslim rights and interests. It must be borne in mind that nobody, not even the authors of the Report have ever claimed it to be the last word in Indian politics, nor has anyone said it is perfect. Therefore if needed the Muslim League and the Khilafat Conference may suggest some modifications in that scheme. But the very idea of holding the proposed All-Muslim Parties' Conference after the Muslim League and the Khilafat Conference have come to a definite decision about the Nehru Report is absurd; and if the decisions of the Delhi Conference go against the Calcutta decisions—and there is every likelihood of it so happening—it will certainly put the Muslims in a very awkward position and will make them the laughing stock of the world. Not only that but the move will brand them as selfish and anti-nationalists, and strengthen the hands of our alien rulers whose policy had always been "divide and-rule".

It is not yet too late for the conveners of the Delhi Conference to reconsider their decision and I earnestly appeal to them to drop the idea of holding the Delhi Conference altogether and to join hands with Mr. Jinnah and rally round the banner of the Muslim League which as Mr. Jinnah rightly says, is the truly representative All-India organization of the Muslims.—Yours, etc.

MUHAMMAD A. PATEL DIVAWALA.

LORD IRWIN AT MANDALAY

MANDALAY, Nov. 26.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin arrived at Mandalay this morning and were received by the Governor and Major-General Cuningham, G.O.C., Burma. After the presentation of civil and military officers and the inspection of the guard of honour the Viceroy proceeded to a decorated Mandap nearby where U. Po Yin, President of the Municipal Committee read an address of welcome to which the Viceroy replied. Their Excellencies then motored [illegible] Government House.—A. P.

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"Incompetent Ministers who cannnot write Two Sentences Correctly"

INDIAN CHRISTIANS SNUB SUHRAWARDY

Abolish Communal Electorates in interests of Nation

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

The deputation of the Indian Christian community led evidence late in the afternoon. It was headed by Mr. H. L. Ralliaram, President of All-India Indian Christian Conference and consisted also of the Rev. Chatterjee, M.L.A., Prof. S. C. Mukerjee, M.L.C. (Bengal), Mr. K. L. Ralliaram, President, Punjab Provincial Christian Conference and Mr. Ahmed Shah, M.L.C. (United Provinces). At the outset Sir John congratulated the Deputation on its admirably written memorandum. The Chairman heard from Mr. Ralliaram the detailed views of the Deputation on the scheme formulated for the composition of the Central Legislature with special reference to the Christian community's representation in it. Now there was no statutory provision for the Indian Christians in the Council of State. The Deputation suggested that in the Council of State of eleven elected members, there should be three for Christians. In the Assembly of 300 elected representatives, the Christians should have nine, three of which should go to Madras where the Indian Christian element was large. Then in the Provinces also the scheme suggested enlarged Councils and in Madras they wanted fifteen, the Punjab seven, United Provinces four, Bengal five, Bombay five, Bihar five, and Central Provinces two. But this did not mean that the Deputation wanted separate electorates. Mr. Ralliaram and his colleagues made it clear that the Deputation was against communal or separate electorates.

ABOLISH COMMUNAL ELECTORATES

Answering Sir John Simon on this point, the principal witness said:

"In the first place we advocate that communal electorates should be abolished without any reservation, but in case it is not done and if seats are to be reserved then we want our community represented in the manner we have indicated."

Mr. Chatterjee: The majority of our community are prepared to have general electorate in the interests of the Nation as a whole.

Sir John Simon: So the Indian Christian community as represented by you takes the view that its higher duty is to sek to represent and share the feelings of all generally in the country and not merely its own exclusive body?

Mr. Raliaram: That is exactly our point.

Q:—Those who become Indian Christians come mostly from the depressed classes?

A:—Yes.

Q:—When a member of the depressed classes becomes a convert does he cease to be called depressed classes?

A:—We don't admit of caste in our community. There is a tendency among some to classify such people for some time in the depressed classes category, but very soon they get out of it. There is no such thing as Indian Christian depressed class.

Sir John Simon: The question merely is whether a man who becomes a convert from the depressed class is regarded as still belonging to it?

Mr. Ralliaram: No, he might be depressed, but he does not belong to the depressed class.

NO POLITICAL SPLIT

Questioned by Mr. Cadagon witness said that Roman Catholics had their own separate organisation from the All-India Christian Conference and after consideration they came to the conclusion that they should abstain from joining this Deputation. But it must be remembered that their Conference had limited number of Roman Catholics as well. The witness added: Though religiously we are divided, we are politically one unit.

Mr. Ahmed Shah informed Major Attlee that the members of the community living even in rural areas were taking interest in their proceedings and knew what they were working for.

Major Attlee: Do you find your members are able to exercise their franchise well?

Mr. Ralliaram: Oh, yes.

Q:—You have not found that the exercise of vote in your various religious organisation has led to any schisms?

Mr. Chatterjee: In some churches they begin by party feeling; but this is all soon overcome with the process of education as time goes on.

Viscount Burnham: You said that there is only a small portion of Roman Catholic population with which you work in these political matters?

AUTOCRATIC PRIESTHOOD.

Mr. Ralliaram: Roman Catholics have as a community not joined us because there is a strict priesthood who don't like individual members exercise their discretion in these matters?

Viscount Burnham: You state in your memorandum that large amount of money is spent in elections and that all forms of corruption should be guarded against?

Mr. Chatterjee: That is a matter of common knowledge.

Six other witnesses gave their information on this point.

Sir John Simon: When you speak of corruption what is money spent on?

Mr. Ralliaram: It is spent on entertaining voters. In some cases votes are bought.

Q:—By payment of money?

A:—In some form or other.

Proceeding Sir John Simon analysed the figures of the Christian population in British India and excluded from it those Europeans who were also Christians and also Anglo-Indians. And when he was eliminating from this figure the Roman Catholics also, Mr. Chatterjee said: "We are not in the least desirous of separation from Catholics. We actualy believe our interests in this matter identical. We do not want any separate electorates for ourselves."

Mr. Rajah then questioned the deputation who informed Mr. J. C. Dutt was elected by the non-Mahomedan constituency to the Corporation of Calcutta. It was difficult for Christians to get elected to Municipal bodies because of the feelings between the two major communities.

NOT IN NATIONAL INTETRESTS.

Mr. Rajah: Still you are against separate electorates?

Mr. Ralliaram: Because they are not in national interests.

Mr. Rajah: Are Indian Christians of Madras at one with you in your demand?

Mr. Ralliaram read out the names of those who had supported and said: I understand a memorandum has also been submitted to the Commission by the Madras Christian Association. That will give their views.

Q:—You are against the nomination of the Christian community. Why?

A:—Because a nominated member, if he honestly supports Government, is ridiculed by the people and if he does not support Government he is pulled up by them. It is difficult both ways.

Dr. Suhrawardy: Is it not a fact that Dr. Datta who was nominated in the second Assembly to represent the Christian community voted against Government on many occasions.

Mr. Mukherjee: Yes. His case shows that nomination is not a right procedure and the prevalent feeling among the Christians is that he was not re-nominated because he voted that way. Mr. Chatterjee intervening informed that he had also voted against Government on more than one occasion.

SNUB TO SUHRAWARDY.

Dr. Suhrawardy: If you hate communal representation why do you ask for reservation of seats?

Mr. Ralliaram: Of course, we are against communal representation. But in case you are going to have it then we are asking for representation of our community.

Sir John Simon: Your position as I understand, is this: It would be far better if representation is not based on communal considerations and you as a small body will gladly acquiece in it. But you are afraid that that the ideal is not likely to be realised now and so you ask not representation of some sectin of Indian Christian body, but Indian Christian body as a whole?

Mr. Chatterjee: That is so, for in a general electorate we have nothing to lose for we shall get our rights if we organise ourselves. But in a system where there is communal feeling in the forefront we are not going to secure our representation.

Questioned by Sir Zulfiqar Ali the principal witness said that in regard to the proportion of representation they followed the Lucknow Pact which to them appeared correct.

Dr. Gour: Are Roman Catholics in sympathy with your views?

Mr. Mukerjee: At least they have never repudiated our views in spite of the fact that our memorandum has been widely distributed.

Dr. Gour: You are for a fair field and for no favours either in Legislatures or in the services?

Mr. Ralliaram: That is so. But we do not want any disabilities.

Q:—And you are in favour of literate vote?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Kikabhai Premchand: You are asking in your memorandum for provincial autonomy. Do you think India is fit for self-government?

Mr. Ralliaram: It was in 1917 that the Christian Conference passed a resolution for provincial autonomy and for considerable advance in the Central Government.

Mr. Premchand: When you say in your memorandum that dyarchy has failed why then do you want it in the Central Government?

Witness:—There is no other option.

Sir Arthur Froom: You say that any subject which cannot be transferred at this stage in the provinces might be controlled and directed by the Central Government. What do you mean?

Mr. Ralliaram: This sentence was put in because there was difference of opinion amongst ourselves in our Council whether Law and Order should be transferred or not and as we are here now speaking on behalf of the entire Council we thought it necessary to give expression to that divided opinion.

"INCOMPETENT MINISTERS."

Sir Arthur Froom: On what grounds do you oppose dyarchy in the provinces?

Mr. Ralliaram: We have not got first hand experience of the working of dyarchy, but our members of the Council have repeatedly stated so.

Mr. Mukerjee: I may say dyarchy has failed in Bengal. It did not fail when there were capable men like Sir Surendranath Banerjee as Ministers, but in the secoind term owing to the insesate opposition of the Swaraj Party against whatever Government did, right or wrong, dyarchy did fail. And moreover Ministers were not competent. Sometimes we had Ministers who could not write two sentences correctly nor answer questions which were asked by the Swarajists in quick succession. Further they had no following. The same is the case in the present term.

Sir Sankaran Nair: If dyarchy is to be abolished in favour of a unitary form of Government, would you have further reforms or go back to pre-Minto-Morley reforms?

Mr. Mukerjee: Notwithstanding the failure of dyarchy we want unrestricted provincial autonomy including Law and Order.

Mr. Ahmed Shah said the Christians suffered from the disability of being debarred from the army and police ranks.

The Conference then adjourned till to-morrow when Mr. McWatters, Industries Department Secretary, will be examined.—A.P.

SENSATIONAL TRIPLICANE TRAGEDY

SENTENCE OF 10 YEARS' R. I.

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

Sentence of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment was passed to-day in the "Triplicane tragedy" case in which Ramaswami Sastri and his brother, two Purohits of Triplicane were charged in connection with the death of a Brahmin girl fifteen years old from extensive burns on 26th September. Justice Devadoss passing the sentence on the first accused said that he had caused death of a harmless and innocent wife by an act of extreme cruelty. Seldom had such a case of cruelty and brutality come before the court. He therefore awarded the maximum punishment (for culpable homicide not amount to murder by confining her in a dingy room and accelerating her death). On the second charge of wongful confinement the accused was awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for the abetment of confinement. The case created a great deal of excitement in the city.

After the sentence had been passed His Lordship remarked that he had received a letter purporting to be from one Krishnan giving him advice as to the punishment that was to be awarded by him. His Lordship observed that it was scandalous that such an attempt should be made to influence judges. He would forward the letter to the Police Commissioner for investigation.—A.P.

London. At the National Sporting Club in the British Bantamweight Championship (rounds twenty,) Find Pattenden (holder) beat young. Johhny Brown the latters seconds throwing in towel in the twelfth round.—Reuter.

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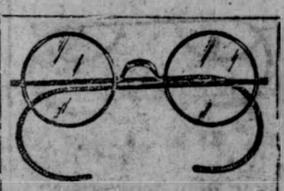

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There is no doubt that Lala Lajpat Rai spent a greater part of his life in serving the Hindu community. But at the same time nobody will deny this fact that in the movement for the freedom of the country, very few people have exhibited greater courage and steadfastness than the Lalaji himself. Lala Lajpat Rai was one of those pioneers who worked for political freedom and brought about a great deal of political awakening in the country. He suffered the sufferings of reportation and imprisonment, but never for a moment recognised to be legal the alien rule over the country. The glorious services which he has rendered to the Hindu community, will always keep the latter under his obligation. We are ashamed to confess that there is not a single leader amongst the Musalmans who may be compared with Lalaji in this respect. It was owing to his many-sided services that the Lalaji was able to win an international fame for himself. Lala Lajpat Rai's life was one of complete dedication to the services of his community as well as to the cause of freedom. May our misguided leaders learn a lesson from his life!—("Inquilab")

It is a pity that this huge catastrophe has befallen India at a time when his services were most needed. The country will always remember the services rendered by the Lalaji in connection with the boycott of the commission. Although the Lalaji did not attach much importance to the injuries received on the day of the Commission's arrival in Lahore, yet it is a fact that his heart was particularly affected thereby. Hence his countrymen are of opinion that he died a martyr and that the methods employed by the bureaucratic Government are responsible for cutting short his life. The services which Lalaji has rendered to the cause of freedom in this country will long be remembered by the Indians. It is a pity that in tyranical hand of Death has snatched from us a devote etc. the country, thereby creating a vacancy in the row of leaders which it is very difficult to fill.—("Hamdam".)

His aggressive patriotism had endeared him to the Indians of all grades. His determination and statesmanship was a thorn in the thigh of alien autocracy. He was the first man in the Punjab to fight against Government's autocracy. Nature had endowed him with great powers of mind, his pen was also very powerful and he wielded this power in the service of his country. The day for death is fixed and every one has to pass through this stage. But his death is most regrettable because the country is busy freeing itself from the chains of slavery. We express our heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family in this misfortune.—("Zamindar")

Khwaja Hasan Nizami has sent the following telegram to Lala Lajpat Rai's son:—Please accept my sincere sympathies on the untimely death of Lalaji.—"Nizam Gazette".

Nobody ever doubted the Lalaji's patriotism. The ideal which was always before his eyes, was freedom. Communal interests were always of secondary importance to him. We consider his death a great national loss and express our sympathies with the Lalaji' family.—("Hamdard")

Lalaji's death is a great national loss. By his death the Labour movement has greatly suffered. Whenever in the Assembly any measure relating to the rights of labourers was discussed, Lala Lajpat Rai always fought in favour of labour. In his loss the labourers have lost a true sympathetic supporter.—(Mazdur")

Lalaji fully deserved the title of being called the Lion of the Punjab. His death after the police attack on him will always be considered a blot on the bureaucratic Government in India. By attacking the Lalaji the Police of the bureaucracy have in fact insulted the entire Indian nation. The best memorial to Lalaji will be to end, as early as possible, the system of Government whose Police failed to show due respect to the Lalaji. To-day there is no time for mourning his loss, and hence we shall ask the Hindus and Musalmans to work for the attainment of complete freedom for India.—("Rozuama-e-Khilafat")

Our great leaders, Lokmanya Tilak, Deshbandhu Das, Hakim Ajmal Khan have passed away one after the other, and now the Lion of the Punjab has also ceased to roar. This is a loss which even great and virile nations will be unable to bear, to say nothing of India who is still busy struggling for her freedom. It is true that the gap created by the Lalaji's death, will be difficult to fill. But at a time when a nation is busy in fighting against an enemy in a battle-field, the death of the commander is not considered an unusual incident. We should, therefore, try to make the best of his death and this can be done by our uniting together and carrying on our present generation with all the force and vigour at our command.—("Ajmal").

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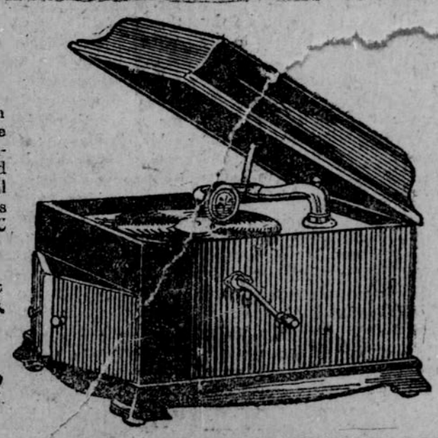

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INDIAN FILM AND SOME OF THEIR DEFECTS

(Continued from page 6).

with deeds and scenes should smile where actors smile and they should be gloomy where gloomy acts occur. In other respects the arrangements of scenes in Indian films is good. I would prefer natural scenes to the made-up scenes on the curtain.

THE ACTORS.

The personal appearance of the actors and the manner of their acting are important, but I may displease many of the actors if I were to write a candid criticism. The most pitiable thing is that if you get a handsome looking person you may not get in him a good actor. He may not know manly exercises such as horse-riding, swimming, rope-climbing, driving, etc. It must be the duty of the manager to hunt for youths who are fit to play many-sided roles. Excepting a few of the present-day Indian film actors many are not blessed with a taking 'film face'. Many of them have got sunken cheeks and as for their teeth, well, you would never like to see them laugh. In constitution they look like weaklings, and some have not got a straight back even. As for lady actors with the exception of a few the others are not fit for the film. Once I remember to have seen a beautiful actress on the screen, but woe unto me when I saw her laugh, for her teeth were like palisades with intervening spaces. How long can the industry get along with such actors? Preference should not be given only because a person is a woman. Sometimes a male actor in female dress outshines the real female actor. That is the low level at which we now are in our stage reform. The film is a thing seen by all and the selection of the most beautiful looking both in males and females must be important. If it is impossible to dispense with ugly actors let them be given such part to play as would cover their defects. By this I don't mean to say that all the actors are ugly. I agree that they are the average people of India in beauty. But it should not be the average beauty required for the film. Only the most beautiful must, as far as possible, be admitted to the films.

THE DRESSES

Dressing is one of the most important items in the making up of a good film. Dressing includes the arrangement of clothes, the hair dressing, the dressing of the face and even that of the body itself. The clothes must be simple and attractive. From the richest king to the poorest man simplicity and attractiveness must be the ruling factor. But what do we see in general? The most gaudy dress in the most awkward fashion! Imagine the ridiculousness of the scene when the hero who has been dressed tightly in white silk embraces the heroine who wears a sari of Benares fine lace-work. She will be, with her gaudy and heavy dress like an elephant while he looks like a mahut! Such unequal matching exists only for want of proper dressing. The hero and the heroine should try on dresses a hundred time and see how they look, not in the eyes of the manager and photographer, but in the photo. The best dress in the photo must be adopted to. Personally as a visitor I have found these defects in dress. The hero will look thin due to tight dressing while the heroine looks much stouter due to the loose burly dress. The laced saries, unless specially selected, make her look much stouter still. Coloured saries give beautiful appearance to a white-looking woman. But in the photo they give the most awkward appearance unless she stands before a white background. In the use of wigs and toupees of hair it would not be better to use dishevelled hair. Dishevelled hair when neatly made to flow on the back of a white person standing before a white background looks very fine indeed, but how awkward it looks when clustering into a tangle it falls indiscriminately on the shoulders down the bosom? The beauty of the face, especially if it is not very white, and the front dressing is completely marred. Please observe the part of a king when in fight. See how ugly he looks when his crown falls down and the dishevelled short hair falls down his chest on either side. Hence, as far as possible, flowing hair should be avoided.

The head dress worn by kings and peons as well is generally some kind of turban. I would always advise the kings and princes to wear crowns neatly designed, but as for the turban the actors should always use pith turbans fully decorated with lace-work so as to match the particular taste and beauty of the wearer. This prevents the embarrassment which occurs when the turban falls down disentangled and wobbles behind the actor like a huge snake. Another discrepancy I have observed in the dressing is in the case of those playing the parts of Sadhus, rishis, and priests. It seems to have come to the head of the green-room manager that such players must be selected indiscriminately, and dressed so. It should never be so. The players of such parts must have personality and a good physique, for they appear almost naked, and it would look very awkward if they were to be mere skin and bones. But what do we see on the screen! They look hideous by the excessive hair and ugly dressing. The namam or vibhuthy must be finely drawn to match their beauty and not reared to look like a tiger. Their eyes should be mild and so also their mien.

MODELS FOR SADHU GARB.

As a beautiful imitation to follow I would advise them to see the picture of Viswamitra in 'Viswamitra and Menaka' by Ravivarma or the picture of Kirat in 'Kirat and Bhillan'. The beard and whiskers must be imitated as naturally as possible and no line of separation should exist. Another wonderful dressing I have observed is that of a constable. You all agree that a "corps" must be a stout and fearfully-looking person. But what I saw was a person of scarcely five feet with a lank and bent body on which hung a loose police shirt. In general I have seen that many of the actors who have small faces wear on their head a crop of profuse hair. In my opinion profuse hair crops look nice to men with broad faces, but to those with small faces it would not look nice. Finally another wonderful dressing I have seen is in that of the arms of a boy playing the part of a heroine. In close quarter photo I saw the hero catching hold of the hand of the heroine whose arm was black and thin and completely covered with hair while the face was neat. Perhaps they forgot that the arm which is exposed must also be dressed with a shave and powder as the face is done. In short I cannot go on with all details for fear that I may usurp all your columns, but it would, at all costs, be better to avoid gaudiness and excess and bring the dressing to as natural as possible, but never going away from attractiveness, beauty and charm which should mark the film.

(To be continued.)

THE AGRICULTURE SHOW

(Continued from page 6.)

suits can be obtained more by pursuing the modern scientific methods of agriculture than by following the old antique once they would soon pick them up. But in these days of high cost of living one is reluctant to take to new and unknown methods since even a partial failure of crop means loss of life to many an Indian farmer. Moreover the poverty of the peasantry and the small size of the holdings are great handicaps as the poor farmer can ill-afford to buy the costly implements and machinery. If village societies on the lines of the co-operative societies are opened in every village the task of which would be to buy and supply for use, the modern costly implements and machineries, an impetus would be given to the agricultural industry in this country. Experts in agriculture may be appointed as Inspectors and Supervisors in every Taluka, their duty being to give free advice to the peasants and to educate them in the modern ways of agriculture. Agriculture schools or at least bias classes must be opened in every Taluka and at least one agriculture college in every division. Big landlords must set apart a portion of their holdings for experimental purposes and pave the way for the poorer classes. The people must be assured of the adaptability and success of the modern ways of agriculture. We expect the Government and big landlords to give a lead in this direction.

M. C. C. ALL OUT FOR 293.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Brisbane.—Resuming their first innings to-day in the match against Queensland (which commenced on Saturday) M.C.C. were all out for 293. Leyland contributing 114. Queensland, going in on their second venture had lost thre ewickets for 93 runs at the close of the play to-day, their first innings total being 116.—Reuter's Special.

SCOTLAND'S ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIMATE DEAD

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The death has occurred of Archbishop Smith, the Roman Catholic Primate of Scotland.—Reuter.

CHARITY IMANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE POOR.

Under the supervision of Dr. C. K. A. Jafri, M. B. Royal Physician Trustee of Dawal Sharqia and the Lady Doctor B. Shirazi holder of the special medal and the first class diploma of the Tibbia College, Delhi, at present in Patka Manzil Bhindi Bazar Junction Bombay, a hospital has been established with the assistance of the Seths of Bombay, in which the treatment of Phtysis, Hectic fever, Asthma, Piles, Gonorrhoea, syphlis, Spermatoria, Nocktirnal emission, Lycoria, Hysteria, Sterlity, and besides the treatment is also being carried out of the most fatal ond intricate interior and exterior diseases with the utmost satisfaction and for each and every disease the healing medecines are being prepared here in as much as the rich and the poor alike can reap the satisfactory advantage. A Munir Life, Royal Tonic, and Badshahi Sharbat are particularly worth mentioning healing medecines, the proprieties of which have been proved to be very useful after they were put to tests by different seths of Bombay such as Seth Miyan Jan Mahommad Chottani Dawood Khan Salehbhai Tyebjee and Raja Partab Gurji, etc. As there are many other essential things wanting for which further the public are requested to help this charitable work. assistance is required on the strength of which the above progress can be made.

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(ESTD. 1858.)

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 28 1928

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

ANTI-INDIAN FORCES VERY ACTIVE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 3.

Since the Klerksdorp incident, the situation has been going worse for the Indians in South Africa and the atmosphere seems to be tinged with the poison of anti-Indian mentality inherent in White population of the subcontinent. Even the promise of the Hertzog Government tendered to the Government of India in connection with the prosecution of Morgan Evans, the Deputy Mayor of Klerksdorp, who figured prominently in the attack on Mr. Sastri and who was chiefly responsible for the affair, has been shelved and the Attorney-General of the Transvaal has declined to take any steps in the matter. This may be attributed to the weakness of the Government in facing the antagonistic opinion of the Dutch Press whose indignation was aroused by the early apology tendered by the Minister of the Interior to the Agent-General. In any case, this is the kind of promise they give to India and this is the sort of way in which they fulfill it. It appears clear that the apology had no sincerity behind it and was tendered only for the sake of formality.

ANTI-ASIATIC FORCES.

The general election being near, the anti-Asiatic forces are gaining ground and the representatives of the Government have been easily falling a prey to them. Not only do they threaten to cancel the Capetown Agreement on which India has been vainly building high hopes of the uplift of the Indians in this country, but they actually promise to segregate the Indians, in case the Assisted Emigration Scheme does not work satisfactorily. Mr. Tielman Roos, the Minister of the Justice and Deputy-Premier, in course of a speech at Lichtenburg, declared unequivocally thus:

"The granting of bonuses to Indians to facilitate their leaving South Africa was only an *experiment* and if it was not a success, further restrictions would be applied. For instance, *to confine Indians to bazaars.*"

The old Areas Reservation Bill, popularly known as Asiatic Bill was held over owing to the strong protest of India towards the segregation of Indians. But the passage of time gradually exposes the inner working of the mind of the Government and we see that they accepted the Round Table settlement only to serve their own interest that is to gain the cooperation of the Government of India in enabling the Union Government to reduce the Indian population of the country.

SMUTS' CRITICAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS AGREEMENT.

General Smuts, who may be called upon to form the cabinet in the event of General Hertzog's failure in the next year's elections has been criticising the Government for the Capetown Agreement, inspite of the fact that he was the silent supporter of it during its discussion in the House of Assembly. He has been blackmailing the Nationalist Party for shelving their promise given during the last election to deport all Indians by compulsory repatriation and coming to an agreement with India which he asserts has been the soulless attitude on the part of the Hertzog Party.

Mr. Morgan Evans, that notorious Deputy Mayor challenges the right of Mr. Sastri to tour the country and convert the people to his conviction. The local newspaper "The Star" publishes the following account of his speech delivered here in its issue of 17th October:—

"He told his audience that he was prepared to take full responsibility for his statements. He described the Asiatic as South Africa's greatest enemy. "I started my campaign, he said, in true Labour fashion. I also went on strike. *I even threw a bomb to shake the people up.* I refused to associate or dine with Indians....." "As an Africaner" observed Mr. Evans, "I take it as an insult ...and a disgrace that Mr. Sastri, as an ambassador of India, was ever allowed to go beyond the compass of his office to tour the country and use his tremendous oratorical influence to turn the heads of our people." Mr. Sastri was not in South Africa to foster good feeling or assist the Government in this so-called humbug—the Gentlemen's Agreement. That is all eye-wash."

Col. Mentz, the ex-Minister of Defence, has also started a whirlwind campaign in the rural areas to vilify the Indians and the Indian Agreement to catch votes of the Anti-Asitics in the next election.

INDIAN HOUSING INQUIRY.

While this represents the general atmosphere in this country, it was echoed in the Housing Enquiry Commission which sat at Durban last week. The municipal corporation, through its representatives who appeared before the Commission, expressly declared not to commit themselves to anything and help in the matter except the little accomodation to be given to the Indians in the segregated land specially purchased by the Town Council to establish "an ideal Indian village." The principle of segregation was vehemently opposed by the representatives of the South African Indian Congress and S.A.I. Federation. The evidence placed before the Commission distinctly proved that housing condition of a considerable percentage of the Indian community settled in peri-Durban areas was not only insufficient, improper and insanitary, but scandalous and the utter negligence of the authorities to properly house the poor Indians. The report will be out soon and we shall see what steps are taken by the Gov. ernment to remove this situation and satisfy the aspirations held by the community in connection with the Capetown Settlement.

CHIANG GIVES VIEWS ON WESTERN WAYS

ADMITS VALUE OF MODERN IDEAS

Shanghai Sept. (By Mail)—Signs that Nationalist China is cracking under the strain of personal rivalries have forced General Chiang Kai-shek once more to the front of the stage.

The boyish looking general who led the Southern forces from Canton to Shanghai and on to Peking is a conservative revolutionist. He is 41 years old and generally recognized as the outstanding figure of the military period through which China is passing.

UP TO INDIVIDUAL.

In an interview with the Associated Press he disclosed an unexpected familiarity with the ideas, customs and manners of the West which have been forcing their way into Chinese life. He admits their value and power, but clings unwaveringly to the customs and arts of his own country and in some instances presents the intrusion of Western ideas.

A teetotaler and non-smoker, General Chiang is repelled by the American institution of prohibition. The radio and phonograph have acquainted him with occidental music, but for real pleasure he turns to the weird strains of the Chinese theatre.

Indulgence or abstinence in regard to alcohol or tobacco is a question for each man to decide for himself General Chiang believes. Personally he has decided for abstinence.

RESENTS MODERN STYLES.

Of all the invading Western ways he resents most social dancing. "I do not like dancing myself and I do not approve of it," he asserted with emphasis. "It is antagonistic to our conception of the relation of the sexes. The revolutionary movement of which I am a member is naturally changing social relationships in China, and dancing, I suppose, will be one of the innovations. We used to have, in our historic past, beautiful ceremonial dances, but they have died out in the course of changing times.

"Meanwhile I see in the hotels and cafes many of our young people have taken to the Western dances and to me it apppears very peculiar. I presume that if I live long enough I shall become accustomed to this innovation, but at present I resent it."

GETS INSPIRATION.

His instinctive taste in the arts is for those of his own land. His favorite music is that of the Chinese theatre, which to Western ears sounds like a wailing offense against all the laws of harmony.

In literature the Chinese classics are his well of inspiration and enjoyment, rather than the works of Western minds. Japanese is the only foreign tongue with which he is familiar, and Western literature is available to him only in translation. "Therefore," he explained, "I am able to appreciate only the content, not the form, of Western literature.

MARTYRS OF THE REVOLUTION

IMPOSING CEREMONY OUTSIDE CHINESE CITY

The "Eastern Times" describes, with a wealth of detail, the interesting sacrificial ceremony held on the Public Recreation ground, Nantoa, on the day preceding the Double Tenth. The altar was placed on the stage and above it stretched a white banner with the word "Shanhai offers sacrifice to the martyrs of the revolution." In front of this was a tent formed of two widths of white cloth which enshrined a photograph of Dr. Sun. In front of the photo was a white banner bearing the inscription "The spirit table of the martyrs of the revolution." In front of this was a long table covered with a white cloth on which were placed two wreaths and ancient sacrificial wine vessels and tea cups. Over all were the national and Kuomintang flags.

The Mayor of the city, Mr. Chang Ting-fan, was the celebrant and was assisted by the heads of departments and representatives of the party. About 10 o'clock, when everything was in order, it was announced that the ceremony would now commence. The police band played an overture and the multitude stood in reverent attention. The celebrant and his assistants took their places and the delegates stood in order behind them. The white tent was thrown open, revealing the spirit tablet within, and the party flag was run up. The sacrificial dirge was read before the tablet, cups of wine and tea were offered and the wreaths placed in

Mrs. Rukmani Arundale who appeared as an Egyptian dancer at the Concert on Saturday in aid of the Fellowship School.

position. All observed the prescribed ritual, bowing in the customary manner with the deepest reverence.

The sacrificial dirge was written is severe classical style in the form of a four character ode. It ran:—

The laws were related, foreign nations oppressed us.

The unequal treaties caused bitter sorrow to our hearts.

Dr. Sun Chung-san fought single-handed against them.

He wrote the three principles of democracy.

To break the iron bars and save his country.

Light broke upon the people and the militarists were scattered.

Imperial nations were daunted; the four needs of the people proclaimed.

And the five functions of government announced.

Reconstruction has but begun but long days are ahead,

A happy era of world peace may last ten thousand years.

We continually remember the martyrs who fell in the cause.

Their names shall be for ever fragrant.

We reverently present our offering of generous wine.

Be pleased to come and partake. Alas; alas!

Prostrate we make our offering.

The "four needs of the people"—food, clothing, shelter and communications).

(The "five functions of government"—legislative, judiciary, executive, civil service and Censorship).

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SUN TOMB BECOMES NEW CHINA'S SHRINE

PILGRIMS PAY TRIBUTE AT RESTING PLACE OF THEIRLEADER

Peking,—(By Mail)— Leader Fun Ssu, the Azure Cloud Temple, has become for a few months at least the national shrine of New China. To this temporary tomb of the father of the Naitonalist revolution, Sun Yat-sen, come the great men of nationalism these days in a succession of pilgrimages likely to continue until some time this autumn, when it is expected that the body of Dr. Sun will be removed to the great mausoleum being built to receive it at Nanking.

LEADERS HOLD MEMORIAL.

Among the first to vist Azure Cloud Temple after it was freed from possession of the late dictator, Chang Tso-lin was Chiang Kaishek, the Nanping generalissimo for many years Dr. Sun's outstanding disciple, who recently married he younger sister of Dr. Sun's widow. He was soon followed by the other members of the nationalist military "big four"—Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang of Honan, General Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi and General Li Tsung-jen of Wuhan—who joined the generalissimo in a memorial service before the coffin of the departed leader.

The attitude of these leaders and other pilgrimes towards the memory of the father of the cause comes very near deification. Almost a new worship has replaced that of Buddha in the Pi Yun Ssu shrine.

The Azure Cloud Temple is in the western hills, about fifteen miles northwest of

Miss Mayis Parker, who also gave several dances at the concert.

Peking, where it was established by the early Ming Emperors half a millenium ago. A succession of coutyards and buildings, many filled with old Buddhist images, some quaint and kindly, others fearsome and menacing rises in straggling array up the sloping valley, shaded in a grove of ragged cedars.

At the head of the vally rise the white marble shine in which Dr. Sun was entombed—a small temple surmounted by five miniature pagodas.

VIEW DR. SUN'S BODY.

Skillfully carved friezes illustrative of the Buddhist legend girdle the marble exterior of the shrine, a row of Buddhas, another of dogheaded rams, another of lesser divinities. The interior forms a small crypt about twelve feet square, an alcove at the rear containing the heavily lacquered wooden coffin. Nationalist and Kuomintang flags are crossed above the entrance, and above the bier hangs a life-side portrait of Dr. Sun.

The lacquered outer cover of the coffin can be raised permitting the body of the Nationalist prophet to be seen through an inner cover of glass, but this privilege is given only to a few. Steel doors were fitted into the crypt soon after the entombment, and special guards in black uniforms continually mount watch.

It is planned to send a committee of Nationalist leaders, probably headed by General Chiang Kai-shek, to Pekin to upperintend the removal to Nanking. This will be in the nature of a triumphal progress half the length of China, as it is expected that all the towns along the railway-rout will be en feeto honor the passage of the dead propet. The Nanking tomb will cost about dol. 750,000.

(Continued from column 6.)

the following message on a postcard in reply:

"Hoots, toots, mon. Dinna'tak offence whaur nane is meant; and gie yer siller tae the young. A' tel't ye.—G. Bernard Shaw.

"P.S.—I trust this is worthy of devoted student of Burns and Walter Scott."

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES OF MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

Heated Discussion in Corporation

The alleged irregularities on the part of several Municipal servants in connection with the construction of Love Lane and Elphinstone Bridge Road formed the subject of a heated discussion at the meeting of the Corporation. Messrs. Nariman and. Balubhai Desai attacked the Municipal administration which, in their opinion, conceived at the irregular conduct of the Municipal servants. especially high officials.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation, at their meeting on Monday afternoon, adopted the report of the Public Health Committee regarding the withdrawal of the criminal proceedings against the "Bidi" manufacturers and the determination of the Corporation's future policy on the question.

COLOURING VEGETABLE GHEE.

The Corporation then discussed the report of the Public Health Committee regarding the question of colouring vegetable ghee before its import into India. The Committee have recommended in their report that the vegetable ghee should be made readily distinguishable from pure ghee by the addition of an uninjurious, uniform and aesthetically inoffensive colour which may not render the product unmarkatable but will enable the purchaser of natural ghee to distinguish the vegetable ghee or any admixture thereof with natural ghee at sight and for the purposes of preventing fraud. legislation on the lines of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925, and the English Margarine and Foods and Drugs Acts, may be relied upon and the President be requested to inform Government accordingly.

Mr. J. V. Vora moved that the report be adopted.

COMMISSIONER OPPOSED.

The Municipal Commissioner did not favour the idea of colouring vegetable ghee. He, therefore, differed from the report of the Public Health Committee. He argued that by giving colour to adulterated ghee, they would generate false sense of security in the minds of purchasers. He could not, moreover, understand how it was possible for them to compel manufacturers to colour the adulterated ghee locally prepared. Besides, vegetable ghee was not injurious to health in any way.

Mr. Horniman found himself once again and for the last time, as he put it, in agreement with the Commissioner. He highly objected to colouring of any vegetable.

Dr. Mehta supported the proposition. There was no harm, he said, in eating coloured vegetable ghee.

Dr. Vora, replying to the criticism, made it clear that he wanted colouration only to prevent deception which was practised by shop-keepers on ignorant purchasers.

The proposition was carried.

GREAT FLUTTER IN THE HOUSE.

There was a considerable flutter in the House on the motion of Mr. S. A. Mantri to accept the first report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the alleged irregularities in the construction of Love Lane and Elphinstone Bridge Road. The Committee fully concurred in the report of their Sub-Committee which was specially appointed for the purposes of investigation, and commended that report to the Corporation for their approval. In their report, the Sub-Committee have greatly disapproved of the roadwork of these two roads. They have named the Municipal officers who, according to them, are responsible for the irregularities. They have also recommended the extent of punishment to be meted out to the defaulters. The Commissioner, however, in his discretion, has made certain alterations in the punishment suggested by the Committee.

Mr. S. A. Mantri moved that the report of the Committee be accepted. The resolution was duly seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment that the matter should be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration. His complaint was that no thorough investigation was made into the matter. He wanted that all the Municipal officers, from the highest to the lowest, who were responsible for the irregularities should be brought to book.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded the amendment.

Mr. B. T. Desai attacked the administration which connived at the irregularities on the part of responsible officers.

DEFAULTERS ALREADY PUNISHED.

Replying to the criticism made by several members of the House, the Commissioner said that speaking generally, roads in Bombay were built exceptionally well. No doubt, there was little deficiency in the case of Love Lane and Elphinstone Bridge Road but he would assure the House that it was due to certain personal differences between engineers. So far as Love Lane was concerned, the Contractor had run away during the period of work, leaving a deposit of Rs. 7,000 with the Municipality. He would vouch that there was no dishonesty on the part of any high officials. A Sub-Overseer was tempted to indulge in an irregularity but he was promptly dismissed. The defaulters had been already punished departmentally.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, as usual came to the rescue of the Commissioner. Referring to Mr. Nariman's speech, he said Mr. Nariman had no backbone. (Laughter). His only business was to excite school-going children. In the opinion of the speaker, no case was made out for referring the matter back to the Committee.

Dr. Viegas and Mr. Khairaz supported the amendment.

At this stage, a closure was moved and carried.

Mr. Nariman's amendment was pressed to a division in which it was lost, 25 votes being recorded in its favour and 27 against. The original proposition was carried.

ANGRY NOTE TO G. B. S.

"HOOTS, TOOTS, MON"

Mr. George Bernard Shaw's refusal to lecture to Grasgow Trinity Literary Society has been followed by a piquant correspondence.

Mr. Shaw sent his usual printed note to the effect that he does not open bazaars nor speak at public dinners, etc., and to this was added a line from Mr. Shaw's secretary.

"Mr. Shaw is inexorable, and he advises you to keep the forty guineas you offer for some younger man who needs them."

The Rev. H. S. McClelland, president of the Society, has sent the following reply:

Sir,—I have received your curt reply to my request that you should address our Society, which has already welcomed to its platform Chesterton, Inge, Lodge, Birrell, Zangwill Gosse Buchan Henson Barnes, Huxley, Masefield Walpole and at least 50 of the most famous novelists, scientists, philosophers and politicians of our day.

"You had a perfect right, of course, to say you could not find time to come, though I find that statement hard to believe from a man who evidently finds plenty of time to bask for hours, almost naked, on a raft on the sunny seas of the Riviera, and can spend whole evenings with a famous Yankee pugilist who seeks to worship at the Shavian shrine.

"What you had no right to do was to accompany your refusal with a gratuitous, and typically insolent, piece of advice to our secretary to keep his guineas for a younger man who needed them more.

"If you had been asked to come for no fee, as probably some societies have asked you, there might be some reason for your rudeness. As it was—for you were offered nearly £50—there was none.

"It is quite evident you are not in need of guineas. What you are in need of is the grace of common courtesy.

EDGAR WALLACE PROMISES.

"Barrie and Bennett, Kipling and Galsworthy, Wallace and Wells were all asked to address our society, even as you were asked. Up to the present they have not been able to come to us, though Edgar Wallace has promised to come on his return from America. But the replies of the men, each of them of international reputation, show me what your answer utterly failed to reveal—that it is possible to be both a genius and a gentleman."

Each year since the society was started ten years ago, Mr. Shaw has been asked to lecture, and up to this year he has always sent a courteous note declining the invitation.

Mr. Bernard Shaw invited the

(Continued in column 4)